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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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21 May 1982

**EAST EUROPE REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS**

No. 2013

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BULGARIA

NATIONAL CONFERENCE REVIEWS WORK OF PEOPLE'S MILITIA

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 24 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[National Conference-Seminar on the Activities of the People's Militia: "The Main Thing Now Is To Achieve High Work Intensification and Efficiency"]

[Text] The 12th party congress formulated tremendous tasks in all areas of our social development, including the improvement of social relations and the strengthening of socialist law and order. In answer to these requirements, a national conference-seminar on the People's Militia was held at the G. Dimitrov Higher Economic School on 15 and 16 March 1982. The conference was inaugurated by Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs. It was attended by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the Military-Administrative Department of the BCP Central Committee, Prof Kostadin Lyutov, prosecutor general of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Lt Gen Dimitur Kapitanov, deputy prosecutor general of the Bulgarian People's Republic and prosecutor of the armed forces, MVR [Ministry of Internal Affairs] deputy ministers, the first secretary of the MVR permanent commission, the chiefs of the okrug MVR administrations and their deputies in charge of the People's Militia, and heads of departments, rayon managements and other officials of People's Militia units in Sofia and throughout the country. Also attending were Maj Gen Tikhon M. Shukayev, representing the USSR MVR, Maj Gen Vladimir Iv. Boldirev, deputy chief of the main administration for struggle against crime of the USSR MVR and Col Grigoriy K. Sinilov, chief of the MVR Central Scientific Research Laboratory in the USSR.

A report on the activities of the People's Militia in the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th BCP Congress and the tasks at the present stage was delivered by Maj Gen Ivan Dimitrov, deputy minister of internal affairs and director of the People's Militia. He stressed that the supreme party forum had formulated a clear, broad and realistic program for the socioeconomic and cultural development of our country during the Eighth Five-Year Plan and through 1990, and defined the basic tasks in all directions of social activities, including those facing the MVR organs. These tasks, which were concretized at the MVR National Conference, held on 1 July 1981, defined the basic directions for improving the organization of the work and upgrading the effectiveness of the People's Militia. "The instructions of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our party's general secretary, issued in his statement at the conference are of immeasurable importance to us, particularly the three main directions in the future work of the MVR organs he formulated: the use of a political approach, the

application of contemporary achievements of scientific and technical progress and the enhancement of cadre standards."

The deputy minister went on to emphasize the great role of the resolutions of the BCP Central Committee Politburo of 1974 and 1979, on the basis of which the legal, organizational and ideological-educational work was improved and the party, state, economic and public organs and organizations were mobilized for the solution of problems related to strengthening the socialist law and order.

The speaker traced the positive changes which had taken place in the selection, professional training and ideological and political growth of cadres, improvements in the style and methods of management and administration, accelerated technical rearmament of the People's Militia, improvements in information-analytical, planning and control activities, and expansion of cooperation and integration with the organs of the MVR in the USSR. He stressed that all of this has had a substantial impact on the activities of the People's Militia and its contribution to the successful implementation of the party's policy in the economic and social areas in the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

After making a brief survey of the international and domestic circumstances, Maj Gen Ivan Dimitrov outlined the main problems and the ways for their solution and for the full implementation of the stipulations of the 12th BCP Congress.

Improving Socialist Law and Order

The Bulgarian People's Republic is among the countries with the lowest crime coefficient. As was emphasized in the report to the 12th BCP Congress, the country has reached the status of "developed legal state." The organs of the People's Militia have made a proper contribution to this success. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, positive results were reached in the struggle against crime. The number of crimes and criminals declined. The percentage of crimes committed by repeaters and minors dropped and crime detection improved. A strong public order and reliable protection were ensured in mass political, cultural, sports and other events, many of which of national and international nature. These successes continued during the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan as well.

At the present stage, however, the task of changing our attitude toward problems of socialist law and order and discipline, and ensuring the effective protection of the individual and the rights and legitimate interests of the citizens, and asserting the principles and norms of the socialist way of life becomes particularly urgent. Bearing in mind that the People's Militia has acquired practical experience and that its possibilities have increased greatly, the logical conclusion is that such accomplishments are no longer satisfactory and that they are merely the beginning of useful activities in the future.

The effectiveness of preventive work remains unsatisfactory. Crime originating factors such as drunkenness, idleness and domestic quarrels, which are the foundations of the most severe crimes against individuals, are not being

investigated sufficiently and no systematic and persistent struggle is being waged for their neutralizing. The People's Militia is underestimating reporting activities. Interaction with the DOT [Voluntary Units of the Working People] in training and controlling detachments, problems of individual preventive work and control of criminals is insufficient. The organizational and methodical aid given to centers for educational work and prevention councils is inadequate. The ties with comrade courts are weak. It is alarming that a certain percentage of crimes are committed in public places, precisely where the patrolling services are concentrated. This proves that unit commanders and chiefs have weakened their control and that the problems of the comprehensive use of the system of uniform deployment have not been entirely resolved. In most okrug centers the organization of mixed patrols between the People's Militia and the DOT is taking place sluggishly and timidly. Most frequently independent DOT detachments are ignored and not assisted by duty units.

Crimes committed by young people are a problem of major social significance. Something better is to be desired in improving the detection of severe crimes and crimes the statute of limitations for which has not expired. In the future, work on resolving the commission of heavy crimes will be considered one of the most important indicators of the activities of the managing personnel.

Detection based on "hot" tracks remains insufficiently effective.

What direction should be taken in the further efforts to make the struggle against crime and the preservation of public order consistent with the stricter requirements?

Preventive activities can and must play the main role. The solution of this problem calls for upgrading the skill and activeness of the protective personnel, the patrolling service and, particularly, the rayon inspectors. Interaction between individual People's Militia services and other MVR units must be improved and the work of children's education rooms must become more effective.

A greater efficiency must be achieved in the patrol-post service, which must become a model of neatness, professional skill, organization and standards.

The main thing now is to assign the forces to specific patrols and sections and to apply the brigade organization of labor under our working conditions as well.

We must improve the work of the operative duty units and upgrade their effectiveness in carrying out the initial investigations and in taking the operative investigation steps. Particular attention must be paid to expert activities and signaling-protection equipment.

Comprehensive Protection of the Economy

This was the second basic problem discussed by Maj Gen Ivan Dimitrov.

At the 1 July 1981 National Conference, Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, emphasized that the People's Militia must prevent and block

encroachments on socialist property, detect the reasons and conditions which trigger and parallel them, and to take and suggest to the respective units within the social system measures for their elimination.

Considerable successes were achieved in this direction in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Extensive work was done in implementing Council of Ministers Letter No 52 and many other party and government documents.

It is unquestionable, however, that the managements of many okrug administrations do not deal sufficiently profoundly, consistently and systematically with economic protection problems. The reasons and conditions which contribute to thefts, illegal acquisitions and other crimes are not being detected promptly. The proper organization for the detection of economic crimes at their very origin has not been created. A great deal of time is still being lost and considerable forces are being wasted on petty crimes. The principles of the new economic approach and its mechanism have not become entirely familiar.

This precisely is the direction along which our efforts must be focused now: priority must be given to the extensive study and total mastery of the new economic approach and the mechanism of its application on the part of all employees.

In this connection, we must sum up the experience and improve the forms of economic analysis, which has confirmed its effectiveness in the struggle for the prevention and detection of economic crimes.

The comprehensive approach must be applied boldly and energetically everywhere. This will enable us to enhance even further the social function of the People's Militia and to increase its contribution to strengthening the socialist economy.

The practice of systematically reporting to the corresponding party, state and economic organs must become the permanent work style of okrug and rayon MVR administrations. We must rely even more extensively on the public organs and organizations and the labor collectives.

At the present stage we must intensify the differentiated services provided to the economy, based on the significance and development of the individual economic sectors and subsectors and the extent of the social danger created by criminal encroachments.

The comprehensive protection of the economy can be ensured only by exerting a comprehensive influence and making the most extensive use of science and technology.

Traffic Safety

Improving the effectiveness of ensuring traffic safety was the other basic problem discussed by the deputy minister of internal affairs.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the entire control system was reorganized in accordance with the increased number of motor vehicles and the traffic. The method of long-range planning of ensuring the safety and standards of the traffic was established. The joint activities between People's Militia Directorate and the other organs in charge of resolving such problems was improved. The improved technical facilities of the KAT [Control of Automotive Transport] created conditions for the mastery and control of traffic safety quite successfully. A number of territorial units, such as Pleven, Yambol, Varna, Vidin, Plovdiv, Mikhaylovgrad, Burgas, Turgovishte and Sofia okrugs achieved considerable successes.

However, last year we were quite concerned by the consideration of traffic safety in Pernik, Vratsa and Khaskovo okrugs. We are concerned with accidents caused by drunken drivers.

The BCP Central Committee and the government of the Bulgarian People's Republic have given the MVR adequate rights and possibilities of actively influencing the traffic and ensuring its safety. However, these possibilities have not been entirely studied and mastered.

During the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the number of motor vehicles will continue to increase at an accelerated rate. The fulfillment of the construction program, production specialization and cooperation, the development of international tourism in our country, etc., will result in the even more intensive use of motor vehicles. Consequently, traffic will continue to increase, control over it will become more difficult and the requirements facing the control organs will become stricter.

That is why it is necessary to enhance the role of the KAT organs within the social-governmental traffic safety system by upgrading their initiative in the work of the central, okrug, obshtina and municipal commissions.

The utilization of the control equipment developed on the basis of contemporary scientific achievements, and its mastery by the entire personnel is an exceptionally important reserve in the implementation of current and future tasks. In turn, the personnel must improve the tactics and ways and means of control activities.

The Scientific and Technical Revolution in the Activities of the People's Militia

Maj Gen Ivan Dimitrov discussed in his report the systematic application of the best achievements of scientific and technical revolution in the activities of the People's Militia.

In order to upgrade the effectiveness of preventive work, the achievements of the social sciences, such as criminology, penal law, sociology, social psychology, pedagogy, and others, must be used even more fully.

New and more promising directions must be followed in the area of criminal detection equipment.

In the future, the main criterion in assessing the activities of scientific units and their cadres will be the result of the application of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress by the People's Militia. The speaker then considered the question of improving the style and methods of management and administration.

Our party has always, particularly after the historical April plenum, ascribed great importance to the style and methods of management and administration, as prerequisites for the optimal combination of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the tremendous advantages of the socialist social system and as a prerequisite for enhancing the role of the subjective factor. These problems have always been kept in sight by the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. They have become particularly topical and urgent in the light of the resolutions of the 12th congress.

The main thing now is for the chiefs of all units and at all levels and the entire officer and sergeant personnel to develop their greater initiative, scope, efficiency and creativity.

Another direction in the work, which characterizes the style and methods of management and administration, and which is of exceptional importance in improving the organization and upgrading the effectiveness of the overall activities of the militia is the intensified study and organized application of positive experience, particularly that of the Soviet militia.

The deputy minister also spoke of improving administrative-penal activities and legal services to the population, the further expansion and strengthening of relations between the People's Militia and the people, and the conduct of ideological and political-educational work in accordance with the resolutions of the 12th congress.

The class-party, patriotic, international and professional education of the personnel, the young employees above all, must be raised to new heights and the socialist way of life in the People's Militia must be asserted and developed. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, 227 employees were credited with heroic actions. More than 5,000 letters of thanks were addressed to personnel who had carried out their duties as militiamen and citizens honorably. The ranks of excellent and leading workers are increasing and awards are being earned by a greater number of employees.

In conclusion, Maj Gen Ivan Dimitrov expressed his confidence that the leadership of the People's Militia will do everything possible to implement the historical stipulations of the 12th BCP Congress in honor of the centennial of the birth of the immortal Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, and for the sake of reaching better and more lasting results in future activities.

The report submitted by Maj Gen Ivan Dimitrov at the first plenary meeting was heard with great interest. The conclusions, evaluations and recommendations made regarding further improvements in the overall work for implementing the

resolutions of the 12th congress set the tone for analytical, democratic and self-critical statements.

Maj Gen Iliya Asenov, chief of the People's Militia administration of the Sofia City MVR administration, discussed the problem of further improvements in the political approach to the activities of the militia in Sofia. General Asenov stressed that this is an important prerequisite for success. He gave specific examples of the work of the administration on specific problems which were properly resolved thanks to the existing awareness of the great role played by the political approach as an effective means of the education and mobilization of the personnel.

The statement by Prof Kostadin Lyutov, chief prosecutor of the Bulgarian People's Republic, was received with particular attention. He discussed the need to improve interaction among the law enforcement organs in the light of the requirements of the 12th BCP Congress. He pointed out that a steady search must be made for various ways and means of cooperation and for strengthening relations. He pointed out that a great deal has been accomplished so far but the level which must be reached in accordance with the party's resolutions and the respective regulations has not been reached. The chief prosecutor earmarked the directions which must be followed in order to develop the interaction among law enforcement organs.

Col Tsanko Gulubov, deputy chief of the MVR administration of the People's Militia in Pleven Okrug, thoroughly discussed the question of improving relations with the working people under the conditions of a double jurisdiction and the development of socialist democracy. Substantial experience has been acquired which makes the real assessment of achievements and a long-range look at further improvements in the struggle for model public order possible and for including the forces of the entire public and all state organs in the efforts to maintain public order.

Col Leonid Katsamunski, chief of the State People's Militia Crime Administration, drew the attention of the participants in the conference-seminar to some problems of the struggle against crime, the means for detection and, particularly, the role of the chiefs of the criminal services in terms of enhancing the standards of this struggle. A change must be made in the style of their work. They must become the real organizers and educators of the young and inexperienced operative personnel. They must change their approach in evaluating the activities of their subordinates and overcome their fascination with figures.

Col Georgi Silyamov, chief of the Ruse Okrug MVR Administration, discussed the use of public forces in the struggle against economic and criminal delinquencies. He spoke on the implementation of a comprehensive program for struggle against delinquencies and crimes adopted by the Ruse Okrug BCP Committee. He stressed its great importance in terms of involving the entire public and all state organs in the okrug in the efforts to broaden the democratic principles in the struggle for strengthening socialist legality.

The thoughts expressed by Lt Col Ivan Dimov, deputy chief of the Shumen Okrug MVR Militia Administration, were received with a great deal of interest. He stated that an important prerequisite for upgrading work effectiveness is the breaking of some "magic" circles. This means the setting of high organizational standards in the management and administration of militia forces, the creation of conditions in which the load of the personnel can be distributed evenly, the adoption of accurate criteria for assessing the work of the personnel and the search for the most optimal alternatives for intellectualizing and intensifying the activities of militiamen.

Col Atanas Preshelkov, deputy chief of the Blagoevgrad Okrug MVR Militia Administration, shared valuable experience on strengthening discipline and the observance of socialist legality. He described interesting forms of work in this respect and the steady creative search conducted by the leading personnel.

Lt Col Yanko Vachev, deputy chief of the Burgas Okrug MVR Militia Administration, discussed the use of Soviet experience in the struggle against delinquencies and for involving the public in the preservation of public order, particularly during the active resort and tourist season.

Major Vladov spoke on the importance of automated operative-detection systems. He pointed out that they are an important factor in improving effectiveness in the struggle against crime.

The extensive statement made by Maj Gen Vladimir Iv. Boldirev on the organization of the detection of severe crimes was heard with great interest. The presentation by Col Grigoriy K. Sinilov on the application of legal-economic studies in the struggle against economic crimes was considered tremendously useful in terms of our practical work.

This completed the first day of work of the national conference-seminar. During the second day the participants had class-group and seminar sessions on various topics. Interesting subjects were discussed and practical assignments were analyzed.

The national conference-seminar concluded its work with a plenary meeting at which Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, delivered an extensive concluding speech. He rated highly the proceedings of the two-day conference-seminar. He pointed out that the ministry's leadership shares entirely the evaluations, conclusions and predictions made by Maj Gen Ivan Dimitrov on further improvements in the activities of the People's Militia in the light of the requirements of the 12th party congress. The main thing now is to reach higher intensification and efficiency on the basis of a modern scientific organization of labor in the units. The available forces and facilities must be used to ensure the most efficient implementation of assignments on the basis of existing political and operative circumstances.

Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov emphasized individual problems of particular importance in terms of making further improvements in the quality and effectiveness of militia work.

Attention must be focused on improving the struggle against severe crime. The constant observation of repeaters and other suspected individuals must be organized; efforts must be made to educate and reeducate individuals released from jail.

The problem of the speed, extent and accuracy of the information received by the units on crimes committed or to be committed must be resolved completely.

Another major problem is that of achieving maximal speed in reacting to signals received from duty units, detection-operative groups, patrol services, the operational personnel and the rayon inspectors. In this respect a great deal remains to be desired in many units, particularly in terms of the operative units on duty and in terms of using the Soviet experience of crime detection based on "hot" traces.

Another major possibility is that of upgrading the quality of investigation at the place of the crime and the initial operative detection, investigation and scientific and technical operations.

The assistance of the public must be always sought in the offensive struggle for law and order. The organization of the work and the professional training of the personnel must be improved.

The comrade minister also discussed extensively the major social and political significance of the struggle against economic crimes, particularly now, under the conditions of the application of the new economic approach and its mechanism. He pointed out the need to enhance the level of operative detection work by economic services, which must be focused on severe concealed encroachments against socialist property. The signaling function must be intensified through profound studies of the reasons and conditions for economic crimes. A number of other unresolved problems remain in terms of Council of Ministers Letter No 52.

The comrade minister also emphasized the requirement of the further strengthening of the scientific approach in the activities of MVR organs. He pointed out the requirement of steadily upgrading the intensification and effectiveness of all activities and the systematic application of the achievements of science and scientific and technical progress.

An important problem which was also extensively discussed by the minister was improvements in providing administrative services to the population.

Finally, Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov expressed his confidence that the stipulations, assessments and tasks formulated at the conference-seminar will be adopted and will become profoundly clear and applied by the personnel.

This marked the conclusion of the People's Militia National Conference-Seminar. The task now is for the views which were expressed and the creative restlessness and spirit to be translated into practical activities by all People's Militia units. They must respond to the trust of the party and the people with even greater work efficiency and implement all resolutions of the 12th party congress.

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SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NAVAL EXERCISES

Sofia ARMEYSKI PREGLED in Bulgarian No 3, 1982 pp 116-119

[Article by Rear Adm Stefan Damyanov: "Against Oversimplification in Conducting Combat Exercises"]

[Text] The dynamic nature of modern combat operation and the fight against a strong and technically well-armed enemy requires that the sailors be able to hit objects with the first salvo under any situation. Such a task is within the power of a crew having a high level of weapons training and this is a basic element in tactical training. The experience of naval wars has shown that only a skillful combination of fire and maneuver leads to success. This is also confirmed by tactical exercises conducted in peacetime.

Conducted at present the main thing in tactical training is to organize sea exercises well and carry them out effectively, to work out the combined missions and carry out the combat exercises with the actual use of weapons and equipment. This can be achieved when conditions are created that are as close as possible to actual combat for working through and carrying out the missions. Such a situation which forces the commander to act in carrying out combat exercises excludes the possibility of oversimplification and helps him in correctly determining the state of his training and the training level of the personnel.

Ship combat exercises are conducted, as a rule, at sea and against a tactical background corresponding to the problem being worked on by the ship with the actual use of weapons and the requisite designating of enemy actions by specially assigned forces and equipment (ships, aircraft and targets). When these are conducted, all the ship personnel are at their battle stations and command posts and gain practical skills in utilizing the weapons and equipment and in damage control against a specific tactical background. All types of missile, artillery and torpedo firing, bombing, the laying and sweeping of mines are carried out. Control of the ship is learned with damage to the hull, power systems, steering mechanism, with a list, bow or stern trim and reduced buoyancy.

Each combat exercise involving missile, artillery and torpedo firing must be preceded by the necessary number of preparatory attacks (firings). The gunnery problems are carried out together with the ship damage control problems under the conditions where the enemy employs weapons of mass destruction and jamming. A combat exercise is the concluding form and apex of the ship's tactical training. For this

reason the commanders of all ranks must pay particular attention to the preparation, conducting and analysis of this. The leader is obliged to most carefully check the knowledge of the officers on the rules for employing the weapons and equipment, the safety measures, the preparation of inspectors and recording groups and all the preparation of the ship.

The conditions which the leader creates in conducting a combat exercise must be complicated, that is, with the inherent active and surprise actions by the enemy, as this forces the ship commanders to show creativity and initiative and to employ the full combat capability of the weapons, equipment and ship as a whole.

When combat exercises are conducted, the leader and the umpires in no instance should take over for the corresponding commanders or bother them.

A number of examples can be given for well organized and conducted combat exercises. In the unit where Officer Khristakiev serves, there are positive traditions in preparing for and conducting combat exercises. The commanders of the ships and the departments in the commander training system most thoroughly study the rules for the combat employment of weapons and equipment. In group exercises and tactical short quizzes and numerous training drills on trainers and at the command posts, they improve their knowledge and prepare practically to direct the departments and ships in combat.

The combat exercises in this unit are conducted under difficult conditions. A difficult situation is created by Officers Bakalov and Milanov as leaders of combat exercises with their subordinate ships. They have the attacked object put up active resistance and execute complex maneuvers as if avoiding the attack. It is allowed to move ahead in its actions and to create interverence in the operation of the attacking ships' equipment. All of this forces the commanders to constantly analyze the situation, to assess enemy actions, to anticipate its plans, to seek out the most effective command decisions for the given situation and to act as if in a real combat situation. In the unit particular attention is given to the so-called duel situations, that is, the forces playing the part of the enemy are given an opportunity to act with initiative and without limitations.

In the unit of Officer Petrov there is an emphatic desire to conduct the combat exercises under bad weather conditions, that is, with reduced visual and radar visibility and a heavy sea. This greatly impedes the actions of the crews but at the same time provides them with full confidence in the high combat effectiveness of the weapons and equipment assigned to them.

The actions of each crew member contribute to utilizing the full fighting might of the ship. The concept "gunnery training" is sometimes erroneously linked only to specialists of the ship's missile-gunnery and torpedo departments. The equipment operated by the personnel of the other subunits also has a strong influence on the prompt readying of the weapons as well as on the end result of their employment. This applies primarily to the specialists from the control posts and the radio-technical services which, as is said, are the eyes and ears of the ship. The faster a target is discovered and classified and the data of the systems given the more the probability is increased that the enemy will be destroyed before it can use its weapons.

In a group of ships an exercise was to be conducted in artillery firing at a small fast target in poor visibility. The radar crews were late in detecting the target and this did not provide for prompt preparation of the weapons for firing and allowed the enemy to make the first strike against the firing ships. All of this led to the unsatisfactory grade of the combat exercise. This failure caused the unit's commander and the ship commanders to take immediate measures to increase the training level of the radar crews on the ships. This produced positive results in their activities later. In the following combat exercises the ship crews acted better and showed higher combat capability.

Experience shows that the results of ship combat exercises are unsatisfactory if instead of creating a complex situation in conducting them, manifestations of formalism and unjustified oversimplification are permitted. Certain combat exercises are conducted under oversimplified conditions regardless of the fact that at first glance the plans provide for the necessary inputs for damage control, fires and damage to the ship's controls and communications. However, as a rule these are given after the salvo, after the firing or after the launch. In combat a ship will not only attack the enemy but itself will come under enemy combat action. Consequently the drills for sustained holes, for occurring damage and fires and for personnel losses must be given before the salvo and during the firing. Moreover, combat exercises must be conducted with an actual list or improper trim to the ship.

In conducting combat exercises, the observance of the required safety measures make it easier for the commanders to assess the situation and the combat employment of the weapons. They are indispensable. In order to obtain a higher evaluation, individual commanders consciously violate the safety measures. For example, in conducting one of the combat exercises, Officer Yordanov substantially shortened the initial range for initiating an attack and subsequently this almost led to a serious accident.

Those who permit oversimplification for the sake of an evaluation and prestige forget the moral aspect of the question. A valid evaluation always brings moral satisfaction to a sailor, petty officer or officer. A professional-like approach to the carrying out of combat exercises leads to unity in the actions of the crews, it inspires confidence in them in the reliability of their weapons and psychologically prepares the personnel to carry out their duty in wartime.

In order to improve gunnery training, it is particularly important for the command personnel to work on the reports in analyzing the gunnery and tactical indicators and on thoroughly studying and analyzing the obtained results. Only after relying on the conclusions and generalizations can the commanders take profound decisions which correctly determine the ways to further raise combat readiness. It should not be permitted to turn a merited three into the desired four. It is not correct when figures of individual firing indicators are concealed behind an overall number of points. The commander is obliged to see the errors in the training of the crew behind each low grade with its gunnery indicator and to find the ways to quickly eliminate these.

The flagship specialists play a particular role in correctly conducting combat exercises and in preventing oversimplification. They can prevent the carrying out of a problem and combat exercise if they see that the personnel is not prepared to

actually employ the weapons and equipment. The flagship specialists must always remember that they bear full responsibility for the state of gunnery training for the crews.

The political bodies, the party and Komsomol organizations must also make a contribution to raising the gunnery training of the ships. They are obliged to create a good climate in the subunits, to improve the teamwork of the crews as well as better the quality of each exercise, drill and training. The communists and Komsomol members are obliged to pay particular attention to the mastery of the specialty, to the able and precise performance of functional duties and to cooperation.

During this training year, the Komsomol initiative "A Komsomol Guarantee for the Weapons and Combat Equipment" has become widespread in the Navy. This high patriotic initiative will make its contribution to raising the special and particularly the gunnery training of the ships.

The commanders, the flagship specialists, the communists and Komsomol members are obliged to wage a daily and uncompromising struggle against all sorts of oversimplification and to constantly complicate the tactical situation in conducting the combat exercises. This is the only correct path to raising the combat readiness of the ships and units.

The personnel of our Navy constantly remember the party's appeal to the Bulgarian People's Army and in the future will worthily carry out their patriotic and international duty, they will increase combat readiness in every possible way and vigilantly guard the revolutionary victories of socialism.

10272
CSO: 2200/95

BULGARIA

ARMY DAILY REPORTS RETIREMENT OF HIGH RANKING OFFICERS

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 30 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Major Todor Kenderov: "Devoted Warriors of the Party and of the People"]

[Text] There is a Soviet song whose words run: "Oh how the years fly." Indeed how fast the years pass. Here they are--former members of the international brigade, partisans, political prisoners, concentration camp inmates, supporters of partisans, former lieutenants and senior lieutenants of the newly created Bulgarian People's Army, now generals and colonels with hair that is white or speckled with gray, but with the same fire in their eyes, now transferring into the reserves.

Every parting is sad. But there was something very brisk and very optimistic in the glances of all on that day. They had completely given their youth and creative powers for the freedom of the homeland, for the strengthening of the socialist system and for the construction of the Bulgarian People's Army. Now they leave the military with a feeling of having done their duty to party and people.

On the occasion of the transfer of generals and officers of the BPA into the reserves after having done their military duty to the homeland, a moving ceremony took place at the Central Club of the People's Army yesterday. General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of defense; Col-General Velko Palin, director of the Military Administrative Section of the CC of the BCP; Col-General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of defense and chief of staff of the BPA; Col-General Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Army; deputy ministers of defense; generals and officers were present.

Also present was Col-General Vladimir Yakushin, representative to the BPA of the supreme commander of the unified armed forces of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact.

A decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, granting the order "For Military Gallantry and Merit," first class, to generals and officers, active fighters against fascism and capitalism now entering the reserves, was proclaimed, as was an order of the minister of defense conferring on these men various prizes.

Decorations were presented by the minister of defense, General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov, after which he delivered an emotional speech.

You are some of the founders and enthusiastic builders of many years' standing of the BPA; you have worked in its iron structure more than 30 years, said General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov. You linked your youth with the youth of the Army; you came into manhood and developed as military specialists together with the coming into manhood and development of our armed forces.

Subsequently, General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov, stressed that the generals and officers who were retiring were entering the reserves at a time when our entire people has harnessed up its strength to carry out the decisions of the 12th Congress of the BCP. He expressed his confidence that they would meld their efforts and military experience into the completion of these responsible tasks.

Finally, General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov congratulated the generals and officers going into the reserves--in the name of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and personally in the name of the Secretary General of the CC of the BCP Todor Zhivkov, in the name of the Directorate of the Defense Ministry thanked them for their gallant service and expressed his confidence that they will continue to work as inspiredly for the execution of the party's plans for the prosperity of the Bulgarian people, for the flourishing of our homeland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Major-General Storan Gurkov delivered a speech expressing the gratitude of the men who were decorated. He stated that the generals and officers who were going into the reserves would remain warriors of the party and people until their last breath.

After the ceremony, I had the opportunity to speak with some of those who were decorated. These are their excited words:

Col Subi Subev: We entered the BPA at the call of the party and gave it over 30 years. It became our great love and we are grateful to it for all that it gave us.

Col Stoycho Kitanov: Now I remember my days as a senior lieutenant. Then we lacked indispensable experience but the ardor with which we worked can serve as an example for the young.

Col Ivan Tankovski: I am leaving the Bulgarian People's Army with a feeling of duty discharged towards the party and the homeland.



9900
CSO: 2200/89

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

WESTERN CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES' VISIT--Prague, 28 Apr (CTK)--The CSSR was recently visited by Neal C. Wilson, president of the U.S. General Conference of the Church of Adventists, and Edwin Ludescher from Switzerland, chairman of the European section of this church, who acquainted themselves with the life of churches in the CSSR. During a reception by Karel Hruza, head of the CSSR Government presidium's secretariat for church affairs, N. C. Wilson expressed appreciation for the fact that Czechoslovakia guarantees full religious freedom and the possibility of religious self-realization even for small churches. At the same time he advocated the churches' involvement in the struggle for maintaining world peace and friendship among nations. Czechoslovakia was also visited by the prominent Anglican Church representative Peter Moore, dean of St. Albans. During his stay he met with representatives of churches in the CSSR and was received by Karel Hruza, head of the CSSR Government presidium's secretariat for church affairs. In the talk, Canon Moore spoke very highly of the great care and large financial contributions earmarked by the Czechoslovak state for the maintenance of church buildings. John Rowland Rich, ambassador of Great Britain to the CSSR, attended the reception. [CTK report: "Visit by Church Representatives"] [Text] [AU301220 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Apr 82 p 2]

CZECH REPUBLIC MINISTER DIES 'SUDDENLY'--Prague, 13 Apr 82 (CTK)--"Comrade Ladislav Hruzik, minister in the government of the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR], died suddenly on Monday, 12 April 1982, at the age of 59." He came from a workers family. After working as a forest worker, he graduated from the agricultural academy in Brno and then held various executive posts in enterprises and ministries. "In May 1968 he was appointed deputy minister, and in 1969 minister of forestry and water economy in the CSR." He was deputy chairman of the council of living environment, chairman of the governmental dislocation commission, and member of the CPCZ Central Committee's Agricultural Commission. He was also bearer of the Order of Labor since 1972. [CTK report: "Comrade L. Hruzik Has Died"] [Summary] [AU151232 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 82 p 1]

CSO: 2400/226

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

REGULATIONS ON NEW STATE BORDER LAW PUBLISHED

Text of Implementing Regulation

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I
No 11, 29 Mar 82 pp 203-208

[Official text of "Implementing Regulation of 25 March 1982 for the Law on the State Border of the German Democratic Republic (Border Regulation)," signed by W. Stoph, chairman, GDR Council of Ministers. A translation of the official text of the GDR State Border Law of 25 March 1982 is available in FBIS Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, Vol II, No 066, 6 April 1982, pp E 1-E 12]

[Text] On the basis of Article 40 of the Border Law of 25 March 1982 (GBL, Part I No 11, p 197), the following is decreed:

Section I

Designation of Border Areas

Article 1

Border Areas

(1) Border areas, in accordance with Article 8 of the Border Law, consist of:

- (a) the protective barrier and the restricted zone vis-a-vis the FRG;
- (b) a protective barrier along a coastal sector and a restricted zone along the entire coast; and
- (c) a protective barrier against West Berlin.

(2) The course and depth of the border areas as of section 1 are determined by the minister for national defense in concurrence with the minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police.

(3) In the border areas along the GDR state border with Poland and the CSSR, there are no protective barriers, restricted or border zones and no special reporting, registration, entry and stay permits in effect. In those border areas, the members of the border troops of the GDR and their volunteer assistants may exercise the authorizations assigned to them in the Border Law up to a depth of circa 5 km.

(4) If compelling needs require changes in the course or depth of the border areas referred to, they have to be requested by the competent chairman of the bezirk council through the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR from the minister for national defense.

Article 2

Entry and Stay

(1) Entering and staying in the protective barrier or restricted zone requires a permission.

(2) For entering the protective barrier or restricted zone, the entry and transit routes or roads authorized for traffic are to be used, and destinations must be adhered to.

Article 3

Assuming Residence

(1) For taking residence in the protective barriers or restricted zones an admission authorization is required.

(2) Applications for admission authorizations have to be made in writing to the competent council of the city, city-district or community of the future place of residence.

Article 4

(1) Putting up tents and staying overnight in motor vehicles, vans and camping trailers is in principle not permitted in the protective barriers and the restricted zone. Workers may be allowed to stay overnight in vans within localities in the restricted zone by the chief of the competent people's police precinct.

(2) Putting up tents and parking vans and camping trailers in the border zone is permitted only on lots designated by Rostock Bezirk's council but only for citizens who have a valid tent permit.

(3) Rooms or bunks may be let to vacation guests in the border zone only with the permission of the competent council of the city or community.

Article 5

Public Facilities

The permission to set up public facilities, recreation homes and vacation camps is up to the chairman of the kreis or city-district council upon concurrence from the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR.

Article 6

New Construction and Expansions

- (1) Setting up and expanding structures, installations and facilities in the border area is permitted unless it interferes with security and order.
- (2) Site confirmations or permits for construction investments and authorization for construction measures by the population in the restricted zone, the protective barrier or immediately on the open coast come from the chairman of the competent bezirk council; construction investments and construction measures by the population in the restricted zone require the authorization by the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR. This is not infringed by obtaining declarations of positions in accordance with other legal regulations.

Article 7

Economic Projects

- (1) Carrying out projects and the maintenance and repair of installations and facilities are authorized only up to the state border, unless arranged otherwise by international law treaties or legal regulations.
- (2) Agricultural, forestry and other economic work in the protective barrier requires permits.
- (3) The managers of the agricultural, forestry and other enterprises and the chairmen of the cooperatives are responsible for the long-range planning of projects along the state border, in conformity with the security and order requirements, and for preparing them in such a way that their complex and effective implementation and an optimum utilization of the agricultural and forestry acreages are ensured.

Article 8

- (1) Managers of enterprises and facilities and chairmen of the cooperatives who employ labor in the protective barrier, the restricted zone or directly on the open coast have to set down in their labor regulations measures to enforce order in the border areas and supervise their being observed. They have to work together with the protective and security organs for that purpose.
- (2) Managers referred to under section 1 have to instruct the people employed in the border areas semiannually, and new workers before they start their work, about order in these areas.

Article 9

Handing Over Real Estate

Real estate no longer needed for measures in protecting the state border is to be handed over to the title-holder, owner or other users. If the title for such real estate lies with the protective and security organs, it must be handed over to the competent kreis council.

Article 10

Establishing Hunting Grounds

No hunting grounds are to be established in the protective barrier. Conditions for game hunting are set down by the minister for national defense.

Article 11

Title-holders, owners or other users of real estate in the border area have the duty to see to it that nothing can get through the state border into the sovereign area of a neighboring state. Animals have to be kept from running across the state border.

Section II

Border Markings

Article 12

Surveying, Marking and Documenting the State Border

(1) The minister for national defense is responsible for maintaining the course and the marking of the state border.

(2) Providing personnel, material and funds for the work in surveying, marking and documentation is up to
(a) the ministry of the interior, for the land border, and
(b) the Sea Hydrographic Service of the GDR, for the sea border and the state border in certain border waterways.

(3) The competent bezirk councils have to secure the production of border markings and their being transported to certain places along the state border, except the auxiliary floating border markings on the seas and in certain border waterways.

(4) Border marking maintenance is up to
(a) the competent local councils for the state borders with Poland and the CSSR;
(b) the ministry of the interior for the other sections of the land border; and
(c) the Sea Hydrographic Service of the GDR for the sea border and certain border waterways.

In exercising this responsibility, account has to be taken of the regulations in the appropriate international law treaties.

(5) The ministry of the interior is responsible for handling the border documentation and keeping it up to date.

Article 13

Protection of Border Signs

- (1) Damaging, destroying, changing the location or removing without permission border signs or other signs marking the course of the state border is prohibited.
- (2) If through construction measures on roads, streets, or border waterways, or through other necessary measures, the signs referred to in section 1 are in jeopardy and they must temporarily be shifted or removed, the managers of the construction enterprises or facilities have to apply for it to the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR.
- (3) If in the course of projects border signs or other signs set up to mark the state border are shifted in their location, damaged or destroyed, the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR must immediately be informed about it.

Article 14

Visibility of Border Signs

- (1) Title-holders, owners or other users of real estate along the GDR border with Poland and the CSSR are responsible for keeping free from tall growth
 - (a) along the dry course of the GDR state border with Poland, a 5-meter strip, and on the shores of the border waterways, a 2-meter strip, and
 - (b) along the dry course of the GDR state border with the CSSR, a 1-meter strip, and around any other border sign away from the state border line, a circular area with a radius of 1 meter.

Exempt are plantings to solidify the shores and protected trees and shrubs.

- (2) The supervision over abiding by the measures as of section 1 is up to the local councils in cooperation with the competent commanding officers of the border troops of the GDR.

Section III

Responsibility of the Local State Organs, Enterprises and Facilities

Article 15

Responsibility of the Local State Organs

- (1) The chairmen of the local councils have to ensure close cooperation in the border areas with the border troops of the GDR and the other protective and security organs, and involving the social organizations, associations and citizens in enforcing the measures to ensure security and order.

(2) The local councils are responsible for ensuring the development of the intellectual-cultural life and the further improvement of the citizens' living and housing conditions while taking account of security and order in the border areas.

(3) The local councils are under the obligation to see to it, in accordance with the demands from the border troops of the GDR and the other protective and security organs, that

- (a) the course of the established restricted zones and protective barriers is clearly marked and the streets and roads not open to the public in the restricted zones are blocked,
- (b) the streets and roads in the restricted zones are kept under repair or built up, and
- (c) the requisite measures are carried out to ensure security and order, recultivate agricultural acreage, and apply herbicides and insecticides along the state border.

Article 16

Reporting Obligation

The managers of state and economic management organs, combines, enterprises and facilities, and the chairmen of cooperatives, irrespective of other reporting procedures established, are under the obligation to inform the nearest precinct of the German People's Police or of the border troops of the GDR about the occurrence or the likely occurrence of events that obviously could affect the sovereign area of a neighboring state. That concerns, in particular,

- (a) contagious human or animal diseases that must be reported;
- (b) a massive invasion of crop or forest pests;
- (c) fires;
- (d) air and water pollutions; and
- (e) flood and ice emergencies.

Article 17

Announcements

The managers of the state and economic management organs, combines, enterprises and facilities, and the chairmen of the cooperatives and the competent commanding officers or chiefs of the protective and security organs have to announce in an appropriate fashion the provisions about order along the state border in accordance with local conditions.

Section IV

Border Crossing

Article 18

Border Crossing Points

(1) Border crossing goes through the border crossing points listed in the appendix.

(2) The minister for transportation is responsible for establishing, maintaining and furnishing the border crossing points.

Section V

Final Provisions

Article 19

Supplementary Provisions

Legal regulations or military or intra-service provisions are issued by the chiefs of the competent central state organs

Article 20

Taking Effect

This regulation takes effect on 1 May 1982

Appendix to Article 18 of above regulation

Listing of GDR Border Crossing Points

Type and Place of Border Crossing Point	Authorized Traffic
I. To Poland	
1. Street Border Crossings	
1.1 Ahlbeck, Wolgast Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit for citizens of the GDR, Poland, USSR, Bulgaria, Romania, CSSR, Hungary, MPR (only as pedestrians, on one-track vehicles or users of the KOM line traffic)
1.2 Linken, Pasewalk Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit for citizens of the GDR, Poland, USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, CSSR, Romania and MPR and for goods of the GDR and Poland
1.3 Pomellen (Autobahn)	Two-way traffic and transit for persons and goods
1.4 Schwedt	Two-way traffic and transit for citizens of the GDR, Poland, USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, CSSR, Romania and MPR and for goods of the GDR and Poland
1.5 Frankfurt/Oder (city bridge)	Two-way traffic and transit for citizens of the GDR, Poland, USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, CSSR, Romania, MPR
1.6 Frankfurt/Oder (Autobahn)	Two-way traffic and transit for persons and goods
1.7 Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt Guben	Two-way traffic and transit for citizens of the GDR, Poland, USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, CSSR, Romania, MPR and for goods of the GDR and Poland
1.8 Forst (Autobahn)	Two-way traffic and transit for persons and goods
1.9 Bad Muskau, Weisswasser Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit for citizens of the GDR, Poland, USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, CSSR, Romania, MPR
1.10 Görlitz	Two-way traffic and transit for persons and goods
1.11 Zittau	Two-way traffic and transit for citizens of the GDR, Poland, USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, CSSR, Romania, MPR and for goods of the GDR and Poland

Type and Place of Border Crossing Point	Authorized Traffic
2. Railroad Border Crossings	
2.1 Tantow, Angermuende Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit for persons and goods
2.2 Grambow, Pasewalk Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit for persons and goods
2.3 Kietz, Seelow Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit for persons and goods
2.4 Frankfurt/Oder	Two-way traffic and transit for persons and goods
2.5 Wilhelm-Pieck Stadt Guben	Two-way traffic and transit for persons and goods
2.6 Forst	Two-way traffic and transit for persons and goods
2.7 Horka, Niesky Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit for goods
2.8 Goerlitz	Two-way traffic and transit for persons and empty freight train traffic
3. Water Crossing Points	
3.1 Wolgast	Passenger navigation for citizens of the GDR, Poland, USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, CSSR, Romania and MPR on passenger ships of the GDR and Poland
3.2 Karnin, Wolgast Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of goods of the GDR and Poland in inland navigation Transit of GDR vessels through Polish sovereign territory
3.3 Ueckermuende	Passenger navigation for citizens of the GDR, Poland, USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, CSSR, Romania and MPR on passenger ships of the GDR and Poland
3.4 Mescherin, Angermuende Kreis	Passenger navigation for citizens of the GDR, Poland, USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, CSSR, Romania and MPR on passenger ships of the GDR and Poland Two-way traffic and transit for goods of the GDR, Poland, CSSR, FRG and West Berlin in inland navigation Transit of Polish vessels through GDR sovereign territory
3.5 Gartz, Angermuende Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of goods of the GDR, Poland, CSSR, FRG and West Berlin in inland navigation Passenger navigation for citizens of the GDR, Poland, USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, CSSR, Romania and MPR on passenger ships of the GDR and Poland Transit of GDR vessels through Polish sovereign territory
3.6 Hohensaaten, Bad Freienwalde Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit for goods of the GDR, Poland, CSSR, FRG and West Berlin in inland navigation Passenger navigation for citizens of the GDR, Poland, USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, CSSR, Romania and MPR on passenger ships of the GDR and Poland Transit of Polish vessels through GDR sovereign territory
3.7 Frankfurt/Oder	Passenger navigation for citizens of the GDR, Poland, USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, CSSR, Romania and MPR on passenger ships of the GDR and Poland
3.8 Eisenhuettenstadt	Two-way traffic and transit for goods of the GDR, Poland, CSSR, FRG and West Berlin in inland navigation Passenger navigation for citizens of the GDR, Poland, USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, CSSR, Romania and MPR on passenger ships of the GDR and Poland

Type and Place of Border Crossing Point	Authorized Traffic
II. To the GSSR	
1. Street Border Crossings	
1.1 Schoenberg, Oelsnitz Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods
1.2 Oberwiesenthal, Anna-berg Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit for citizens of the GDR, CSSR, USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and MPR
1.3 Reitzenhain, Marienberg Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit for citizens of the GDR, CSSR, USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and MPR
1.4 Zinnwald, Dippoldiswalde Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods
1.5 Bahratal, Pirna Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit for citizens of the GDR, CSSR, USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and MPR
1.6 Schmilka, Pirna Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit for persons
1.7 Neugersdorf, Zittau Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit for goods
1.8 Seifhennersdorf, Zittau Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit for persons
2. Railroad Border Crossings	
2.1 Bad Brambach, Oelsnitz Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods
2.2 Bad Schandau, Pirna Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods
2.3 Ebersbach, Loebau Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of goods
2.4 Zittau	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods
3. Water Crossing Points	
3.1 Schoena, Pirna Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of goods in inland navigation Passenger navigation for citizens of the GDR, CSSR, USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and MPR on passenger ships of the GDR and CSSR and two-way traffic of sports-boats
III. To the FRG	
1. Street Border Crossings	
1.1 Selmsdorf, Grevesmuehlen Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods, not to and from West Berlin
1.2 Horst, Hagenow Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods
1.3 Salzwedel	Two-way traffic of persons
1.4 Marienborn (Autobahn)	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods
1.5 Worbis	Two-way traffic of persons
1.6 Wartha, Eisenach Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods
1.7 Meiningen	Two-way traffic of persons
1.8 Eisfeld, Hildburghausen Kreis	Two-way traffic of persons
1.9 Hirschberg (Autobahn)	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods

Type and Place of Border Crossing Point	Authorized Traffic
2. Railroad Border Crossings	
2.1 Herrnburg, Grevesmuehlen Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods, not to and from West Berlin
2.2 Schwanheide, Hagenow Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods
2.3 Oebisfelde, Kloetze Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of persons, not from and to West Berlin, and two-way traffic and transit of goods
2.4 Marienborn, Oschersleben Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods
2.5 Ellrich, Nordhausen Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of goods
2.6 Gerstungen, Eisenach Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods
2.7 Probstzella, Saalfeld Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods
2.8 Gutenfuerst, Plauen Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods
3. Water Crossing Points	
3.1 Cumlosen, Perleberg Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of goods
3.2 Buchhorst, Kloetze Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of goods
IV. Sea Ports	
1. Wismar	Two-way traffic and transit of goods and border crossing by crew members and passengers of maritime vessels
2. Stralsund	Two-way traffic and transit of goods and border crossings by crew members and passengers of maritime vessels
3. Sassnitz	Passenger navigation for citizens of the GDR, Poland, USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, CSSR, Romania and MPR on passenger ships of the GDR and Poland
4. Rostock-Warnemuende	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods in the ferry traffic with Sweden (Trelleborg) and Denmark (Roenne)
5. Rostock Overseas Port	Passenger navigation for citizens of the GDR, Poland, USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, CSSR, Romania and MVR on passenger ships of the GDR and Poland
V. Airports	
1. Berlin-Schoenefeld	Two-way traffic and transit of persons and goods in the ferry service with Denmark (Gedser) and border crossings by passengers and crews on sea-going passenger ships
2. Dresden-Klotzsche	Two-way traffic and transit of goods and border crossings by crew members and passengers on maritime vessels
3. Erfurt	Regular international air traffic and transit for persons and air freight
	Regular international air traffic and transit for persons and air freight
	Regular international air traffic and transit for persons and air freight

Type and Place of Border Crossing Points	Authorized Traffic
4. Heringsdorf	Irregular international air traffic with Interflug aircraft
5. Leipzig-Schkeuditz	Regular international air traffic and transit for persons and air freight
VI. To West Berlin	
1. Street Border Crossing Points	
1.1 Berlin, Bornholmer Strasse	Two-way traffic for citizens of the GDR, FRG, persons with permanent residence in West Berlin and diplomats accredited in the GDR
1.2 Berlin, Chausseestrasse	Two-way traffic for citizens of the GDR and persons with permanent residence in West Berlin
1.3 Berlin, Invalidenstrasse	Two-way traffic for citizens of the GDR, persons with permanent residence in West Berlin, and diplomats accredited in the GDR
1.4 Berlin, Friedrich-/Zimmerstrasse	Two-way traffic for persons (except FRG citizens and persons with permanent residence in West Berlin, unless they are diplomats accredited in the GDR)
1.5 Berlin, Heinrich-Heine-Strasse	Two-way traffic for citizens of the GDR and FRG and diplomats accredited in the GDR
1.6 Berlin, Oberbaumbruecke	Two-way traffic of goods
1.7 Berlin, Sonnenallee	Two-way traffic for citizens of the GDR and persons with permanent residence in West Berlin, pedestrians only
1.8 Schoenefeld, Rudower Chaussee	Two-way traffic for citizens of the GDR and persons with permanent residence in West Berlin
1.9 Mahlow, Zossen Kreis	Two-way traffic for persons with permanent residence in West Berlin and users of the domestic lines of Interflug
1.10 Drewitz (Autobahn)	Transit of persons and air freight between the Berlin-Schoenefeld airport and West Berlin
1.11 Staaken, Nauen Kreis	Shipments of waste products from West Berlin to the GDR and of building materials from the GDR to West Berlin
2. Railroad Border Crossings	
2.1 Berlin Friedrichstrasse	Two-way traffic and transit of persons
2.2 Staaken, Nauen Kreis	Two-way traffic for persons on elevated and subway trains
2.3 Griebnitzsee, Potsdam Kreis	Transit of persons and two-way traffic and transit of goods
2.4 Drewitz, Potsdam Kreis	Transit for persons (two-way traffic for persons on special trains only)
	Two-way traffic and transit of goods

Type and Place of Border Crossing Points	Authorized Traffic
3. Water Crossing Points	
3.1 Berlin Marschallbruecke	Two-way traffic and transit of goods (not from and to the FRG)
3.2 Berlin Britzer-Zweigkanal	Two-way traffic and transit of goods (not from and to the FRG)
3.3 Berlin Osthafen	Two-way traffic and transit of goods (not from and to the FRG)
3.4 Hennigsdorf, Oranienburg Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of goods (not from and to the FRG)
3.5 Nedlitz, Potsdam Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of goods
3.6 Babelsberger Enge, Potsdam Kreis	Two-way traffic of goods
3.7 Dreilinden, Potsdam Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of goods
3.8 Kleinmachnow, Potsdam Kreis	Two-way traffic and transit of goods

Text of Border Control Order

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I
No 11, 29 Mar 82 pp 208-218

[Official text of "Order of 25 March 1982 on Control in the Border Areas and Waterways of the German Democratic Republic--Border Control Order," signed by Army General Hoffmann, minister for national defense; and Colonel General Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police]

[Text] On the basis of Article 40 of the Border Law of 25 March 1982 (GBL, Part I, No 11, p 197) and of Article 19 of the Border Regulation of 25 March 1982 (GBL, Part I, No 11, p 203), in concurrence with the chiefs of the competent central state organs, the following is decreed:

Section I

General Provisions

Article 1

Working in the Restricted Zone

(1) The permission to do agricultural, forestry and other economic work in the restricted zone, as to Article 7 of the Border Regulation, is given by the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR. A permit must normally be requested 4 days before the beginning of the week for which such work is intended.

(2) Working in the restricted zone, outside self-contained localities, is in principle allowed between sunrise and sundown. Exceptions require authorization from the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR.

(3) Bringing draft and any other kind of vehicles and working tools into the restricted zone is permitted to the extent that the work done there calls for it. Vehicles and motorized labor devices have to be parked after the halting or terminating of the projects on regular parking lots, normally outside the restricted zone, secured from unauthorized use, made available by managers of enterprises or facilities in concurrence with the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR.

(4) Growing tall agricultural or forestry cultures, establishing grazing areas as well as placing straw and hay silos in the restricted zone requires authorization from the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR. For the grazing animals in the restricted zone, enclosures have to be set up from which they cannot break out.

Article 2

Sports Diving and Below-Surface Work

(1) In the border waterways in the restricted zone, diving with diving equipment of all sorts and taking photographs and films below the water surface is, in principle, not permitted.

(2) In sea water outside the border zone, diving with diving equipment, including diving suits, is permitted only in areas authorized by the bezirk chief of Rostock's German People's Police and with registered diving equipment.

(3) Exceptions for the provisions under sections 1 and 2 may be authorized by the chief of the competent bezirk authority of the German People's Police.

(4) The provisions of sections 1 and 2 do not apply to below-surface projects carried out by state organs and the enterprises assigned to them. Starting below-surface projects is predicated on authorization from the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR. Instant measures needed to rescue human lives, stopping and fighting against disasters, and eliminating other perils and disturbances may be carried out without previous authorization from the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR. They have to be reported to him at once.

Article 3

Photo, Film and Television Recording

(1) Photo, film and television recording and other pictorial representations and broadcasting in the restricted zone and of military objects, border crossing points and other control facilities in the border area must be authorized by the main press department of the ministry for national defense. In principle, the permission has to be requested at least 2 weeks ahead of time.

(2) Private photography and movie-making in the restricted zone are allowed inside localities. Military objects, border crossing points and border security installations may not be recorded.

Article 4

Surveying and Topography

Surveying and topography and making sketches in the restricted zone require authorization from the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR.

Article 5

(1) Sports-firing of live ammunition is not permitted in the restricted zone.

(2) Hunting and sports-firing of live ammunition in the protective barrier zone must be authorized by the chief of the competent People's Police kreis precinct. Applications for it must be made at least 2 weeks ahead of time.

(3) Depositing and storing hunting and sports weapons and live ammunition is, in principle, forbidden in the restricted and protective barrier zones. When a permission is given in terms of section 2, a brief storage of hunting and sports weapons and live ammunition may be authorized in the restricted zone.

(4) When hunts are held, one may not shoot in the direction of the restricted zone or the state border. The pursuit of game into the restricted zone or the sovereign territory of a neighboring state is not permitted.

Article 6

Explosives

Storing and maintaining explosives in the restricted zone is in principle forbidden. Exceptions are decided on by the chief of the competent bezirk authority of the German People's Police.

Article 7

Public Events

(1) Permission is required for public events in the restricted and protective barrier zones and the seas of the GDR.

(2) The permission has to be requested in writing by the sponsor or his deputy at least 2 weeks ahead of time, unless other legal regulations set down a longer period,
(a) from the locally authorized German People's Police precinct for public events in the restricted and protective barrier zones, and
(b) from the Rostock German People's Police bezirk authority for events out at sea.

(3) The permission as of section 1 does not extend to events exempted from permit requirements in other legal regulations.

Article 8

Measures in Air Space Violations

In carrying out measures in the case of air space violations as to Article 28 of the Border Law, signals and signs are given as specified in Appendix I

Section II

Order in the Border Area with the FRG

Permission to Stay

Article 9

Citizens who, in terms of Article 3 in the Border Regulation, received an entry permit get an authorization stamped into their personal identification card application authorizing their stay in the restricted or protective barrier zone. That permission is kept specific in terms of place and time.

Article 10

(1) Citizens who either reside outside the border area and hold a regular job in the border area, or who reside in the restricted zone but have their regular job in the protective barrier zone, upon the request from the managers of enterprises and facilities and chairmen of cooperatives, for their being able to get to their jobs, get a permit entered on their personal identification card by the people's police kreis precinct responsible for their places of work. That arrangement also applies to pupils 14 years and older. That permission is kept specific in terms of place and time.

(2) The managers and chairmen referred to in section 1 must immediately inform the competent people's police kreis precinct when jobs are terminated or other reasons no longer exist which led to entering the permit on personal identification cards.

Article 11

(1) Citizens who either reside outside the border area and wish to enter the border area temporarily for occupational or personal reasons, or reside in the restricted zone and wish to enter the protective barrier zone temporarily for occupational or personal reasons, must have a pass.

(2) Passes for entering the border area for occupational reasons have to be applied for by the managers of the enterprises and facilities and the chairmen of the cooperatives and social organizations for the persons employed with them, or by their deputies, in writing, to the German People's Police precinct responsible for the area in which such a facility is located. The managers or chairmen entrust the passes to the persons thereby admitted only as long as they do in fact work in that capacity.

(3) Entry passes for the border area for personal reasons have to be requested by the citizens residing in the border area from the German People's Police precincts in charge of their places of residence for the persons wishing to enter, in writing.

(4) Entry passes for the border area for the purpose of staying in a sanatorium or recreation home, or in hotels of the GDR travel bureau, are to be applied for at the German People's Police precinct assigned to the residential area of the traveler presenting the reservation or the travel check.

Article 12

Reporting Obligation

(1) Citizens entering the border area are under the obligation

(a) when they stay in the protective barrier zone for more than 12 hours, immediately after their entry,

(b) and in the restricted zone within 12 hours after their entry, provided they stay longer than 12 hours,

to report in to the competent registry of the competent sector agent of the German People's Police, and to report out before their departure.

(2) Entry into the house register has to be made at once, regardless of the length of the stay. For the entry, the permit to stay in the border area has to be presented.

(3) The landlord of citizens staying with him and under the obligation to report in, in accordance with section 1, has to fulfil the subsidiary reporting obligation in conformity with the reporting obligation provisions.

Article 13

Staying in the Protective Barrier Zone

(1) In the protective barrier zone, citizens are, in principle, allowed to stay outside of localities, parts of localities and separate farms only from sunrise to sundown.

(2) Citizens residing in the protective barrier zone may use streets and roads open to traffic even at times other than referred to in section 1.

(3) The entry and exit of citizens with permanent jobs in the protective barrier zone at times other than referred to in section 1 are to be applied for by the managers of enterprises and facilities and the chairmen of cooperatives at the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR.

Article 14

Regulations for the Border Waterways

(1) At the border waterways, as to Article 6 of the Border Law, fishing and swimming is permitted at spots designated by the competent commanding officers of the border troops of the GDR.

(2) Using boats is, in principle, forbidden. Exempt are fishing vessels, inland navigation craft, vessels of the GDR waterway repair bureau and the waterway control office, of the water management office and vessels authorized by international law treaties carrying their appropriate documents.

(3) Fishing requires a border fishing certificate made out by the deputy for internal affairs under the chairman of the competent bezirk council upon concurrence from the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR. The border fishing certificate may entail specific fishing quotas.

(4) Places of anchorage for fishing vessels, vessels of the GDR waterway repair bureau and the waterway control office and of the water management offices in the protective barrier zone are assigned by the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR. Vessels have to be secured by the title-holders, owners and other users in such a way that an unauthorized use of them becomes impossible.

(5) Fishing boats must be registered with the competent bezirk council and get license plates.

Article 15

Carrying Out Projects and Measures as Agreed Among States

(1) Projects and measures along the state border, in particular

- (a) controlling the course and the markings along the state border and the maintenance and repair of the markings,
- (b) the maintenance and reinforcing of border waterways,
- (c) the operation, control and maintenance of water management installations and facilities and the removal of water from the border waterways,
- (d) the construction and maintenance of traffic installations and facilities,
- (e) the conducting of forestry projects,
- (f) pest control and
- (g) fishing,

and the border crossings, linked with all that, of GDR or FRG citizens are subject to international law treaties and the agreements concluded with reference to them.

(2) The competent GDR organs or their agents, to ensure the projects and measures referred to under section 1, have to arrange in good time for the requisite concurrence from the competent commanding officers of the border troops of the GDR.

Section III

Regulations for the Border Area with West Berlin

Permission to Stay

Article 16

Citizens who, in accordance with Article 3 of the Border Regulation, received an entry permit, will get a permit entered on their personal identity document when they register with the police that authorizes their stay in the border area (protective barrier zone). The permission is kept specific in terms of place and time.

Article 17

(1) Citizens residing outside the border area with permanent jobs in the border area, upon application from managers of enterprises and facilities or chairmen of cooperatives, receive streamlined certificates from the internal affairs departments of the kreis or city-district councils in their place of work, permitting them to enter enterprises in the border area via established access routes. The same holds true for pupils 14 years and older, residing outside the border area but attending schools or being instructed in enterprises located in the border area.

(2) Such a certificate expires with the expiration of the permit or the termination of the job or the school attendance.

(3) Managers of enterprises and facilities and chairmen of cooperatives are under the obligation to withdraw invalid certificates at once and hand them over to the competent internal affairs departments under the kreis or city-district councils. The competent people's police kreis precincts or people's police inspectorates have to be informed by the internal affairs departments of the termination of jobs or school attendance.

Article 18

Article 11 applies to citizens residing outside the border area who wish to enter the border area temporarily for occupational or personal reasons.

Article 19

Reporting Obligation

(1) Citizens entering the border area within Potsdam Bezirk are under the obligation to report in at once, if they stay longer than 12 hours, at the competent registry or the German People's Police sector agent and report out before they depart.

(2) The entry in the house registry has to be made at once, regardless of the length of the stay. When they are recorded, they have to present the permit required for staying in the border area.

(3) A landlord has to fulfil the subsidiary reporting obligation in accordance with the reporting obligation regulations for citizens who stay with him and are under reporting obligation as to section 1.

Article 20

Regulations for Border Waterways

(1) Fishing and swimming is prohibited in border waterways in accordance with Article 6 of the Border Law. The use of boats is, in principle, forbidden. Exempt are fishing vessels and internal navigation vessels, vessels of the GDR waterway repair bureau and the waterway control office, vessels of water management and vessels handling border-crossing traffic, provided they carry the requisite documents.

(2) Carrying out water management and hydrotechnical projects in the border area, pursuant to agreement from the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR, is permitted.

(3) Fishing in the border waterways within Potsdam Bezirk requires a border fishing permit made out by the deputy for internal affairs under the chairman of the bezirk council pursuant to agreement from the competent commanding officer of the border troops of the GDR. That permit may specify particular quotas.

(4) On the waterways within the municipal area of the capital of the GDR, Berlin, fishing and passenger navigation are forbidden.

(5) The exit, entry and transit of boats on border waterways are, in principle, permitted only from sunrise to one hour before sundown and are subject to special traffic regulations. Boats are allowed to move in the harbors of the border waterways only in the time between sunrise and sundown.

Section IV

Control over the Border Area on the GDR Coast and Seas

Article 21

The base line coordinates pursuant to Article 2 section 5 of the Border Law are laid down in Appendix 2.

Article 22

Protective Barrier

(1) The protective barrier of the state border between the GDR and the FRG goes up to Steinbeck (Grevesmuehlen Kreis).

(2) A permanent or temporary stay in the protective barrier zone is governed by the regulations in Articles 9 through 13.

Article 23

The coastal border zone (Appendix 3) runs from Voigtshagen (Grevesmuehlen Kreis) along the coast to Altwerp (Ueckermuende Kreis) including the islands of Poel, Ruegen, Hiddensee, Usedom, the peninsulas Wustrow, Darss and the internal lakes as to Appendix 4.

Article 24

Reporting Obligation

(1) Persons who temporarily, yet longer than 2 days, stay on border zone real estate or houseboats, must report within 24 hours to the competent German People's Police registry, and report out when they leave. Persons who stay in FDGB vacation homes or guesthouses and those of state organs, combines, enterprises, cooperatives or social organizations, are exempt from that reporting obligation.

(2) A landlord has the subsidiary reporting obligation, pursuant to the reporting obligation provisions, for persons staying on his real estate who are under reporting obligation pursuant to section 1.

Article 25

Vehicular Traffic Out at Sea

(1) Coastal fishing vessels and coast-guard vessels of the German Red Cross of the GDR, as well as sports-boats* may navigate the seas outside the border zone, if technically certified and registered. Persons aboard must have a permit for navigating the seas outside the border zone. As logbooks one uses the printed forms issued by the German People's Police. They are to be applied for from the German People's Police precinct in charge of the area where the vessels are moored.

(2) Navigating the seas with vessels of the state control organs and facilities and technical vehicles outside the border zone calls for sailing orders in writing. Such orders are to be issued by the person in charge in any organ, enterprise or facility. Persons not members of the crews are in principle not allowed to go along. The permission to go along may in justified exceptional cases be granted by the chiefs of the organs, enterprises or facilities concerned. Personal data must be recorded in the sailing orders.

(3) The crews of vessels of the VEB passenger line "Weisse Flotte" [White Fleet] including the Mitropa personnel must have permits to go out to sea beyond the border zone.

(4) Navigating the seas in sports-boats is, in principle, allowed only between sunrise and sundown. Exceptions are determined by the chief of the Rostock German People's Police bezirk authority.

(5) Other floating bodies (e.g. life preservers, air mattresses, floats and other floatable objects) may not move off the coastline, between sunrise and sundown, for more than 150 meters. Such floating objects are not authorized in waters beyond protective barrier zones in accordance with Article 22 section 1.

(6) The chief of the coastal border brigade may bar sports-boats and other floatable bodies from entering certain areas of the seas.

(7) The routes and courses of vessels of the VEB passenger line "Weisse Flotte" out at sea beyond the border zone must be authorized by the chief of the coastal border brigade.

*Sports-boats in terms of this order are water vehicles exclusively meant or used for sports or recreational purposes, excepting those handling commercial passenger transport.

(8) If vessels of the VEB "Weisse Flotte" passenger line are chartered for the seas beyond the border zone by a third party, the charterer has to authorize the boarding of persons other than the crew in accordance with section 2. Reporting in and out is done in accordance with Article 29 section 2.

(9) GDR vessels may stay within the area of the sea border with the FRG up to Gross-Kluetz-Hoeved, subject to the permission from the chief of the coastal border brigade.

Article 26

Permissions

(1) Permissions for the sailing of sports-boats, as to Article 25 section 1, are to be applied for by the competent social organizations or, with their approval, by their owners from the German People's Police precinct in charge of the sport-boat's moorage area.

(2) Permissions for crews of coastal fishing vessels and coast-guard vessels, as of Article 25 section 1, and for crews of the VEB "Weisse Flotte" passenger line including Mitropa personnel, as of Article 25 section 3, are to be applied for by the manager of the enterprise or facility from the internal affairs department of the kreis council in charge of the vessels' moorage areas.

(3) Permissions as of Article 25 section 2 are granted by the managers of the organs, enterprises or facilities upon concurrence with the kreis council, internal affairs department, in charge of the vessels' moorage area. They may also apply to group listings.

(4) The permits granted as to sections 2 and 3 must be withdrawn by the managers of organs, enterprises or facilities as soon as they expire or job contracts end. Permits as to section 2 must be returned in such cases to the competent kreis council, internal affairs department; it must be informed of the cancelation of permits as to section 3.

Article

Moorage

Coastal fishing vessels and coast-guard vessels and sports-boats may be stationed at moorage along the open coast as determined by the bezirk council upon agreement from the chief of the coastal border brigade. Title-holders, owners or other users have to secure them at moorage in such a way that their unauthorized use becomes impossible.

Article 28

Water Vehicle Registration

(1) Registration of coastal fishing vessels and of coast-guard vessels and sports-boats intended to navigate the seas beyond the border zone must be requested from the German People's Police precinct in charge of the vessels' moorage area.

(2) The license number issued by the German People's Police and the moorage designation have to be attached to the vehicles and must be clearly visible.

Article 29

(1) The captains of fishing vessels or sports-boats stationed at moorage along the open coast have to report in and out by telephone, 12 hours before sailing and immediately after their return, to passport control. When they report out, they have to submit:

- the name or license number of the vessel,
- the time of departure,
- destination and intended moorage places,
- personal data and permit numbers of persons aboard, and
- the expected time of return.

(2) Captains of vessels as to Article 25 sections 1 to 3, which are not stationed at moorage along the open coast, when they depart from inland waterways or return to inland waterways, to and from the border area, have to report out or report back to the competent control point by presenting their permits.

Section V

Border Area Control Along the GDR/Polish/CSSR Border

Article 30

Commercial and Recreational Fishing

(1) Commercial and recreational fishing along the border with Poland and the CSSR is permitted up to the state border. This must not interfere with navigation.

(2) Commercial and recreational fishing along the border is permitted between sunrise and sundown. Stationary traps must be kept 50 meters off the state border. Recreational fishing along the border is permitted only from land.

Article 31

Sports-boat Traffic on the Oder

(1) In principle, sports-boat traffic on the Oder is permitted between 1 April and 31 October each day from sunrise to sundown from km 542.4 to km 704.1, and on the western Oder from km 0.0 to km 17.7.

(2) Depending on navigation conditions, the period set down in section 1 may be modified by the waterways control office of the GDR in concurrence with the GDR/Polish border authorities.

(3) Sports-boats may use the border waterways in their entire breadth. At their stern or bow, they have to hoist their national flag. All persons aboard have to have the personal and navigation documents on them which legal regulations in effect demand of them.

(4) Events to be sponsored along the border waterways require permission from the German People's Police. Application for it has to be made at least 6 weeks before the scheduled date of the event to the German People's Police authority in Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk. A permission is granted in concurrence with the GDR border authorities. Sports events must not interfere with navigation.

(5) The GDR chief border authorities can temporarily forbid sports-boat traffic on border waterways.

(6) Treaties under international law in the field of inland navigation apply to the passage of sports-boats through the Polish waterways to the sea waters of the GDR.*

Article 32

Fishing Vessels and Sports-boats

(1) Commercial fishing vessels have to be registered with the competent bezirk council. After their registration they receive a license plate to be attached visibly to the fishing vessels.

(2) Fishing vessels and sports-boats must be stationed and moored at their own territorial shore in the border waterway area, and only at specified and marked moorage points. Their title-holders, owners or other users have to secure them in such a way that an unauthorized use of them becomes impossible.

(3) For fishing vessels and sports-boats to lie alongside the Polish shore is, in principle, not permitted. If such vessels or the persons aboard are forced to land on the Polish shore and enter the shore, the competent local Polish border and control organs must be informed at once.

Article 33

Projects and Services on the Sovereign Territories of Neighboring States

(1) GDR citizens who, under international law, have contracted for projects or services near the common state border with Poland or the CSSR must have a border certificate.

(2) That border certificate authorizes projects or services on the sovereign territory of Poland at a distance of 150 meters, and on the sovereign territory of the CSSR, at a distance of 5 km, from the common state border. If necessary, the distances may be lengthened. In such a case, the managers of enterprises and services, to carry out their projects and services, must

- (a) enter the required distance in the border certificate, under "remarks," for the Polish territory; or
- (b) get the permission from the GDR border authorities, for the CSSR territory.

*In effect at present is the GDR-Polish cooperation agreement on inland navigation, of 25 November 1971 (GBL, Part II, 1972, No 9, p 120).

(3) Border crossing to carry out projects or services in principle is done via the border crossing points by means of established border crossing documents. If in particular instances, the border is to be crossed elsewhere, the GDR border authorities have to authorize it.

(4) Projects or services are allowed to be carried out between sunrise and sundown. If it is necessary to extend the time frame for such projects or services, the competent GDR border authorities and, in most urgent cases, the nearest headquarters of the border troops of the GDR, have to be informed about it.

(5) The provisions of sections 2 through 4 do not apply to persons handling the traffic at delivery and receiving railroad junctions, railroad service personnel and the members of the border and passport control and customs.

(6) The managers or enterprises or services whose members are assigned to projects or services are responsible for issuing, authorizing and withdrawing border certificates. The forms needed for border certificates are made available to the managers of enterprises and services, upon their request, by the competent people's police kreis precincts.

(7) A border certificate is valid for one year but may be extended for another 6 months. When it expires or the project or service is terminated, the border certificate has to be turned back in.

Section VI

Foreign Warships on the Seas of the GDR

Article 34

Entry Permit

(1) The request to enter the sea waters, as to Article 15 of the Border Law, has to be made at least 30 days before the intended entry. The request has to include:

- (a) the purpose of the visit,
- (b) the length of the visit,
- (c) numbers, classes and names of ships,
- (d) main measures (displacement, length, width, draught),
- (e) name and rank of commander (formation chief), and
- (f) port to be visited.

(2) If possible, even when the entry is requested, data as to Appendix 5 ought to be included.

(3) While staying in the sea waters, foreign warships need pay no dues (including customs dues), except for services rendered them.

Article 35

Naval Garrison Commander and Liaison Officer

- (1) The naval garrison commander or, on his orders, the liaison officer has to assist the foreign commander (formation chief) as long as he is around, briefing him, in particular, on GDR legal regulations and other provisions.
- (2) The foreign commander (formation chief) is under the obligation to submit to the naval garrison commander or liaison officer the data as specified in Appendix 5, unless they were already previously submitted.

Article 36

Forbidden Acts

- (1) While they are present, the foreign warships are not allowed to enter areas blocked to navigation.
- (2) Crews are forbidden to engage, in particular, in the following activities:
 - (a) Research, surveying and plumbing;
 - (b) making photographic or other recording, drawings, sketches, port area descriptions or traffic or military installations descriptions;
 - (c) traffic with armed cutters or escorts and maritime maneuvers with armed crews and the dispatch of amphibious units;
 - (d) the use and testing of weapons (except the firing of salutes);
 - (e) searchlight exercises;
 - (f) placing and clearing of mines;
 - (g) testing the use of chemical agents, such as smoke-screens;
 - (h) under-water detonations,
 - (i) starting or receiving aircraft, the floating of balloons;
 - (k) working with radar equipment and other radio and hydroacoustic devices (except for navigational guidance while in motion);
 - (l) catching any sort of fish or other sea animals;
 - (m) polluting the water with oil or other substances; and
 - (n) any military activities that do not conform with the purpose of the visit.
- (3) Upon the request from the commander (formation chief) of the foreign warship, the naval garrison commander may authorize:
 - (a) The use of communications equipment for communicating with the ship's homeland;
 - (b) under-water projects for the inspection or repair of the ship; and
 - (c) the use of cutters, escorts and other water vehicles of the foreign warships.

Article 37

Going Ashore

- (1) To go ashore, crews need the permission from the naval garrison commander.
- (2) Going ashore is, in principle, permitted only in the given garrison area and by observing regulations in force. Departing beyond the garrison area requires permission from the naval garrison commander.

Article 38

Boarding and Leaving Foreign Warships

- (1) Boarding or leaving foreign warships by persons not members of the crew are subject to permission from the naval garrison commander.
- (2) Embassy or consular personnel of the state to which the foreign warship belongs are under the provisions applying to them.

Article 39

Breaking Off a Visit

- (1) If a foreign warship or its crew violates or fails to observe the legal regulations or provisions of the GDR, the naval garrison commander has to bring that law violation to the attention of the commander (formation chief).
- (2) Foreign warships ignoring such reminders may be asked to leave the territorial waters.
- (3) Under extraordinary circumstances, foreign warships may be given the order at any time to leave the territorial waters within a definite time frame.

Article 40

Passage

To the passage through territorial waters, the regulations of Articles 34, 36 and 39 apply accordingly.

Article 41

Escort Vessels

The regulations of this section apply likewise to naval escort vessels.

Section VII

Landing or Overflight of Official Aircraft or Civil Aircraft Carrying Important Military Cargo

Article 42

Definitions

- (1) Official aircraft are all military, customs or police aircraft and other aircraft intended or used for official purposes.
- (2) Civil aircraft carrying important military cargo are aircraft including in their cargo troops, explosives, ammunition or combat equipment.

Article 43

Landing or Overflight Rights

(1) The request to be permitted to land or overflight by aircraft as of Article 42, has to be submitted, as of Article 16 section 5 of the Border Law, at least 10 days prior to the intended flight. The following data have to be included in the request:

- (a) The state to which the aircraft belongs,
- (b) the type of aircraft it is,
- (c) its national insignias and registration markings,
- (d) the weaponry of the aircraft,
- (e) the purpose of the flight and destination,
- (f) the number of persons aboard,
- (g) the type and volume of its cargo,
- (h) the date of the flight,
- (i) the name, first name and citizenship of the pilot,
- (k) the place and time of the intended border overflight for the entry and exit to and from the national territory of the GDR, and
- (l) the times for landing and take-off, in case a stop is intended in the GDR.

(2) In justified exceptional instances, the request may be abridged and the re-question period may be reduced.

(3) The permission granted by the ministry for foreign affairs is valid only for the day for which it was requested.

(4) Changes in the details of the request as to section 1 may be transmitted to control towers up to 1 hour prior to the intended flight. Under such circumstances, no changes are permitted regarding the nationality and arms of the aircraft and the purpose of the flight.

(5) If the flight is not possible for the day for which permission was granted, a permission must be requested once more at least 24 hours prior to the intended flight.

(6) The entry or overflight permission has no bearing on reporting flights to control towers.

Article 44

Flight Routes and Altitudes

(1) For flights, the flight routes and altitudes assigned in accordance with the flight plan in effect must be maintained, and control tower instructions have to be obeyed.

(2) When an aircraft violates the stipulations of section 1, measures against it may be taken as of Article 28 of the Border Law.

Section VIII

Penalties

Article 45

- (1) A reprimand or a fine between M 10 and M 500 may be given to an any person who deliberately or negligently
- (a) damages, destroys, alters or maliciously removes or changes the location of signs or installations for marking, defining and securing the state border or border areas;
 - (b) fails to observe the reporting, registration, entry and stop-over provisions set down for the border area, gives false information to obtain the requisite permission, or abuses the permission granted;
 - (c) takes, without authorization, photographic, film, television and radio recordings or makes surveys, sketches or topographic studies in the protective barrier zone or, without authorization, photographs, films or otherwise pictorially represents military objects, border security installations, border crossing points or other control installations in the border area;
 - (d) carries out or has carried out, without permission, projects in the protective barrier zone that are subject to permission;
 - (e) violates the reporting obligation for the departure and entry of water vehicles;
 - (f) dives with diving equipment without permission or outside authorized locations;
 - (g) violates the registration obligation for water vehicles and fails to observe the provisions for sports-boats and their stationing at assigned points of moorage;
 - (h) fails to observe the orders of the protective and security organs for maintaining security and order in the border areas;
 - (i) parks vehicles and motorized working tools without securing them from unauthorized use in the border area;
 - (k) infringes the regulations on getting permission for holding events in the border area;
 - (l) lets rooms or beds to vacation guests in the border zone without a permission from authorized state organs;
 - (m) puts up a tent without permission in the protective barrier or restricted zone, spends the night in motor vehicles, vans or camping trailers or outside of assigned lots in the border zone, or sets up vans, camping trailers or tents without a valid permit;
 - (n) fails to observe the fishing, recreational fishing and swimming proscriptions and the provisions on the use of other floating bodies,
 - (o) fails to observe the provisions on hunting and shooting sports and on depositing and storing hunting and sports weapons and live ammunition and explosives in the border area; or
 - (p) fails to observe the duty to keep border signs clear.
- (2) A fine up to M 1,000 may be levied if a deliberate act in terms of section 1
- (a) was repeated within 2 years and given a disciplinary fine before;
 - (b) caused considerable damage; or
 - (c) seriously interfered with security and order in the border area.

(3) In instances of minor infringements as to section 1, the authorized members of the German People's Police or the competent associates of the local councils are authorized to levy reprimands with fines up to between M 1 and M 20.

(4) Objects used to commit an infringement of order may, along with other fines or independently, without regard to the property relations or the claims of third parties, be confiscated without compensation. Permissions granted may be withdrawn.

(5) Fines are levied, in accordance with any given competencies, by the chiefs of the German People's Police precincts or the deputy kreis council chairman in charge of the field in question.

(6) To the penalty procedures and the setting of fines there applies the law of 12 January 1968 on fighting against order violations--OWG--(GBL, Part I, No 3, p 101).

Section IX

Final Provisions

Article 46

This order goes into effect on 1 May 1982.

Appendix 1: Re: Article 8 of Above Order

Signals and Signs and Actions in Catching Air Space Violators by Means of Aircraft

I

No.	Aircraft Signals and Signs	Significance	Responding Sign by	Significance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	At daytime: Alternate aileron flapping from a position normally to the left of the air space violator. After confirmation of signal, flat horizontal curve, normally to the left, toward the desired course. At night: As during the daytime, with irregularly repeated switching on and off of position lights	You are caught. Aircraft at daytime: Understood. Follow me	Alternate aileron flapping, and does follow	I shall follow
			At night: As during daytime, with irregularly repeated switching on and off of position lights	
			Helicopters, day and night: Irregularly repeated plane modification and repeated switching on and off of position lights, and does follow	

1 2 3 4 5

Footnotes:

- (1) Weather conditions or the terrain may make it necessary for the aircraft to give its signals from a position to the right of the air space violator and for the subsequent curve to be flown to the right.
- (2) If the air space violator cannot keep up with the speed of the intercepting aircraft, the interceptor will carry out repeated curves at 2X180° and operate its wings when passing the air space violator.

2. At day and night:	Aircraft at day and night: Understood. You may pass	I shall follow
Sudden climb by 90° or more away from the air space violator, without crossing the flight path of the violator	Alternate aileron flapping Helicopter at day and night: Giving signal of no. 1 for helicopters	
At day:	Aircraft at day:	
Circling flight, opening landing-gear and overflying runway in landing direction or, if air space violator is a helicopter, overflying landing spot	Come down in Put out landing-gear, follow the aircraft and, after overflying the runway, come down	Understood, I shall follow
At night:	At night:	
As during the daytime, with extra searchlights on the ground switched on	As during the daytime, with extra searchlights on the ground, if available, switched on Helicopter, day and night: Follow the interceptor and come down, with searchlights on the ground, if available, kept switched on.	

II

No.	Air Space Violator's Signals and Signs	Significance	Responding Signs from Intercepting Aircraft	Significance
1	2	3	4	5
4.	Aircraft at day:	Day and night: Pull in landing-gear when overflying runway at altitudes between 300 and 600 meters above airport elevation and passing into circling flight	The airport you have chosen is unsuitable	Pull in landing gear and give signal as of no. 1 if air space violator is to follow to an alternate airport
				Understood, follow me

1	2	3	4	5
	At night: As during daytime, with ground searchlights blinking off and on, or, if no such searchlights are available, blinking lights with some other devices		At night: Pull in landing-gear and signal as of no. 2, if air space violator is allowed to proceed	Understood. You may proceed.
5.	Aircraft, day and night: Regularly switching on and off of all lights available but so that they will be distinguished from blinking lights	Cannot comply with instructions	Day and night: Signaling as of no. 2	Understood
6.	Aircraft and helicopters, day and night: Irregular switching off and on of all available lights	Emergency	Day and night: Signaling as of no. 2	Understood

Appendix 2: Re: Article 21 of Above Order

The base line of the sea border is defined by the course of the coast line and the intersections between the coordinates at the following spots:

	Latitude	Longitude
1. GDR/FRG state border along coastline up to	53°57'30"	10°54'18"
2. Gross-Kluetz-Hoeved	54°00'58"	11°10'50"
3. Peninsula Wustrow along coastline up to	54°05'40"	11°33'13"
4. Darsser Ort	54°29'00"	12°30'48"
5. Bernsteininsel (Darsser Ort)	54°29'27"	12°32'06"
6. Dornbusch (Insel Hiddensee)	54°36'28"	13°08'05"
7. Rehbergort along coastline up to	54°38'42"	13°13'27"
8. Kap Arkona	54°41'12"	13°25'45"
9. Ranzow along coastline up to	54°35'11"	13°38'21"
10. Kollicker Ort	54°33'49"	13°40'51"
11. Nordperd	54°20'33"	13°46'06"
12. Greifswalder Oie	54°15'00"	13°55'34"
13. Peenemuender Haken along coastline up to	54°10'05"	13°48'56"
14. Polish state border	53°55'46"	14°13'42"

Appendix 3: Re: Article 23 of Above Order

Course of the coastal boundary zone

Excluding Klein Voigtshagen in Dassow community--including Doenkendorf of Kalkhorst community, except Boerkenhagen; along the Karlkhorst/Grundshagen/Kluetz road--including Grundshagen, excluding Kluetz--along the Kluetz/Damshagen road--excluding Damshagen--along the Damshagen/Gramkow road--excluding Gantenbeck and Hohenkirchen--including Wohlenberg and Niendorf; along the Gramkow/Wismar road--excluding Wismar city-district;

from road fork F105/F192 along F105--excluding town of Neubukow--including the districts of Spriehusen, Buschmuehlen and Malpendorf of the town of Neubukow--excluding the towns of Kroepelin, Bad Doberan and all places along F105 to the western boundary of the fair grounds of Rostock/Schutow--excluding existing and planned new construction areas of the city of Rostock--including Rostock's overseas port;

along Autobahn overseas port/F105 along F105--excluding Bentwisch, Moenchhagen, Roevershagen and Gelbensande--including village of Koerkwitz up to western entrance to Ribnitz Damgarten--excluding Ribnitz Damgarten;

along southern shore of Saaler Bodden, Bodstedter Bodden, Barther Bodden and Grabow to--excluding Wendisch Langendorf, excluding Hohendorf;

along the Hohendorf/Stralsund road--excluding Prohn--including Klein Damnitz, Parow and Kramerhof--excluding Stralsund city-district;

along the southern shore of Strelasund and Greifswalder Bodden--excluding Struck;

along the western shore of Peenestrom to Karnin;

along the southern shore of Kleines Haff and Neuwarper See to the Polish state border.

Appendix 4: Re: Article 23 of Above Order

Inland Lakes in the Coastal Border Zone

1. Wismar Bay to intersection Hoehe Hohen Wischendorf Huk--Timmendorf/harbor
2. Salzhaff to intersection Kieler Ort (southern tip)--Langenwerder Island--Poel Island (Golwitz)
3. The lower Warnow including Breitling
4. Saaler Bodden
5. Bodstedter Bodden
6. Barther Bodden
7. Grabow including connection with Kubitzer Bodden to intersection Pramort--southern shore of island Grosser Werder--Kleiner Werder--Bock (northern tip)--Hiddensee Island (southern tip of Gellen)
8. Kubitzer Bodden
9. Prohner Wiek
10. Strelasund
11. Schaproder Bodden including Udarser Wiek
12. Vitter Bodden to intersection Bessiner Haken (southern tip) and Bug (southern tip)
13. Rassower Bodden including Wieker Bodden
14. Breetzer Bodden
15. Breeger Bodden
16. Lebbiner Bodden
17. Grosser and Kleiner Jasmunder Bodden
18. Ruegischer Bodden including Having and Hagensche Wiek
19. Greifswalder Bodden to height of Peenemuender Haken--Ruden--Thiessow
20. Achterwasser
21. Krumminer Wiek
22. Peenestrom
23. Oder Haff up to Polish state border

Appendix 5: Re: Article 34 of Above Order

Data on Foreign Warships

Nationality	Flag	Type
Name	Designation	
Rank of Commanding Officer (Chief of Formation)		
Number of Officers		
Number of NCO's and crew members		
Purpose of Entry		
Last Port Visited by Ship	Entered	
Duration of Visit	Departed	
Major Elements	Tonnage	
	Length	
	Width	
	Draught	
Armaments (number/caliber)	Artillery	
	Torpedoes	
	Barrage	
	Rockets	
	Rocket Artillery	
Aircraft	Number	Type
Radios (type/number)	Transmitters	Receivers
Passenger List		
Type and Volume of Cargo		
Sanitary Condition		
--of the ship		
--of the crew		
--of the port visited last		
Port		
Commander		
Date		

(Note: The form is made out in the language of the country to which the ship is native and in German)

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

GST PRE-CONGRESS MEETINGS--Berlin (ADN)--On Saturday [24 April] another nine bezirk delegates conferences of the Society for Sport and Technology [GST] took place in preparation for the Seventh Congress of the GST. In order to prepare the future draftees well for their service in the National People's Army [NVA] and in the border troops, the functionaries and the trainers want above all to further improve the scientific organization, the proficient preparation and strict implementation of the premilitary training. This was decided at the conferences of the GST bezirk organizations of Dresden, Erfurt, Halle, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Neubrandenburg and Potsdam as well as of the Wismut area organization. The delegates promised to universally strengthen and always reliably protect their worker-peasant state under the tested leadership of the SED and together with the FDJ. At the bezirk delegates conference in Dresden Maj Gen Kurt Kraemer, deputy chairman of the GST Central Executive Committee, reaffirmed the commitment of the socialist defense organization to contribute toward communist education of the young generation in particular by a premilitary training and military sports activity meeting high demands. "The unity of political-ideological education, premilitary training and physical fitness must be the basic principle of the preparation of future army members everywhere. The core of our entire work has been and will remain the political-ideological work," Maj Gen Kraemer said. Proceeding from the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and from the GDR military service law, he called for winning more and more reservists of the NVA to pass on their experiences, their military knowledge and skill in the GST to the future soldiers as trainers. [Text] [AU271328 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Apr 82 p 2]

CSO: 2300/265

HUNGARY

TOLERANCE TOWARD HUNGARIAN DISSIDENTS SUBJECT TO RECALL

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Paul Lendvai]

[Text] Budapest/Vienna--In the well-cared-for house that is No 3 Galamb Street in the center of Budapest, a young architect is running the only Samizdat shop in Hungary, i.e. an improvised bookstore where typed, photocopied, and--for a while now--also printed leaflets and booklets are sold without the permission of the communist government. There are all kinds of things for sale. Beneath an enormous picture of Lenin, there are, randomly placed, photocopied translations of the original United Nations report about the suppression of the Hungarian uprising in November of 1956, the Jewish question in Hungary, the situation of the Hungarian minority in Transylvania, various translations of scientific treatises on communism published only in the West. The price is a forint per page. The shop opened in February of 1981; however, political literature is sold only on Tuesdays between 8 and 10 pm.

"So far I have sold 120,000 pages. Now there is a real underground publisher, whose hallmark is AB, who has brought out four different publications this spring. The money from the sales is spent on running the shop." The owner of the apartment and store, Laszlo Rajk, calmly explains how his bookshop operates. The good-looking black-haired architect, who is almost 6 feet tall, obviously enjoys a very special position in the country. He is the son of the interior and later foreign minister of the same name who was executed in 1949 as an "imperialist Titoist spy and traitor." The elder Rajk's rehabilitation and finally his posthumous burial on 6 October 1956 constituted the actual prelude to the revolt. Ten thousand people saw the then 7-year-old son holding his mother's hand at the macabre event. During the Stalin era his mother was also imprisoned, and little Laci was raised in a special home along with the children of other purged functionaries. Today, streets are named for his father. The 33-year-old son completed his university studies in the field of architecture in 1972 and subsequently attended McGill University in Montreal. Today he is working both as an architect for a large state-owned enterprise as well as a successful stage designer.

So far, Rajk has only suffered some financial disadvantages because of his involvement; his name may not be mentioned on television and in movies. "Others

are much worse off. They have been dismissed because of their underground writings or blacklisted. Some are able to earn a living only as poorly paid temporary help." Rajk explains why the regime has up to now not had the police intervene and has not arrested any critics of the system: this tolerance contributes to the "positive image of Kadarization" in the West.

In his opinion, which is shared by other prominent critics of the system, it would be totally misguided to confuse the undeniable modernization of the economic system--that is, the acceptance of new forms of private and group initiative--with a loosening of political chains or cultural liberalization. The fact that political freedom is so limited, says Rajk, is not due to the leadership's fear of Moscow, but to the conviction that it cannot afford any risky political experiments.

Rajk does not attempt to dramatize the significance of Hungarian dissidents. He does not argue with the statement that the so-called hard core consists of at most 200 to 300 intellectuals. Many of them are the sons and daughters of former communist officials, and some are part of the humanistic and technocratic intelligentsia.

What do the other Hungarians think of this phenomenon? The leading politicians and spokesmen for the system claim in virtually identical statements that young Rajk is being manipulated by sinister and irresponsible forces and that the entire movement has been able to obtain a minimum of significance only because of the publicity provided by the Hungarian-language broadcasts of Radio Free Europe. One also meets critics and people, who by no means toe the party line, who believe that the young dissidents are only hurting the cause of the "small freedoms" and are providing grist for the mills of the dogmatists in Budapest and in those Eastern block capitals that are watching even the limited experiments to Hungary with tremendous distrust.

The dissident movement appears to mean nothing whatever to the Hungarian masses. After close to 3 weeks of traveling around the country and after meeting numerous workers, peasants, lower-ranking functionaries, and intellectuals in the capital, the observer is of the opinion that leftwing opposition to the system has found little echo.

The explosive nature of Hungarian nationalism is a different matter. Here one must make careful distinctions, since the fate of the Hungarian minority in Transylvania or Slovakia is a cause that is championed by celebrities such as Gyula Illyes, the country's greatest living poet, and many other writers and scientists. It is characteristic of the Kadar regime to be unwilling to share power, but at the same time to resort cleverly and sometimes cynically only to political means to split the actual or potential opposition, to isolate it or to win it over. Critics of the system admit openly that this tactic has by no means failed.

The monthly VALOSAG recently published a rather long essay by Gyorgy Konrad, a writer known also in the West, whom many Western journalists and anti-Soviet

leftists consider to be persecuted by the regime. Other literary figures, too, who level extremely harsh attacks against Kadarism in Western newspapers live in the capital without being molested. A little while ago a director in whose apartment an event of the "flying university" had taken place was awarded a coveted prize for his latest movie.

On the other hand, the secret police know exactly who are the 60 to 100 people who regularly visit Rajk's apartment or are active elsewhere in the underground scene. This is tolerance that is subject to recall, which is, incidentally, also true of the numerically much larger Catholic grassroots groups and the 30 to 40 priests who speak out against the pro-regime bishops and especially against Cardinal Lekai. Since there is no substitute social service for conscientious objectors, the latter are tried in the courts, and the advocates of conscientious objection are administratively persecuted by the authorities. It is entirely possible that the Christian pacifists and not the leftwing opposition will bring about the first noteworthy test of will in the last phase of the Kadar era.

9873
CSO: 2300/243

IMPLICATIONS OF SEVENTH PZPR PLENUM DISCUSSED

PM011625 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Feb 82 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Jaruzelski Emerges Strengthened From Plenum Debate"]

[Text] Warsaw--If the least that can be expected from a Central Committee meeting is that it should respect the medical motto of "Above All, Doing No Harm," the Seventh Plenum will have satisfied the Poles' hopes. Is that not much? Is it a great deal? If this result is compared with the fears which people might have had just 2 or 3 weeks ago of seeing the neo-Stalinists prevailing at this plenum in the wake of the proclamation of martial law, it is undoubtedly a great deal.

But if it is compared with the urgent need for the Party finally to offer the country a practical program for overcoming the crisis there is certainly reason to be disappointed.

General Jaruzelski's long speech was probably one of the worst he has ever delivered--confused, badly constructed, giving way to surprising trivialities in the mouth of a man devoted to defending the purity of the language. Despite that this plenum's work produced a number of tangible results which, although not very spectacular, are nonetheless extremely important for the future.

They can be presented as follows:

1--The neo-Stalinists' offensive has been halted: This is no small matter. The first plenum after the declaration of martial law constituted the dogmatists' only political chance. They have wasted it. One Central Committee member did present a motion calling for an examination of the Party leadership's behavior, but it was rejected by a very big majority. The "hard-liners" of course made a show of fighting.

But, very fortunately for Poland, all this was merely the swan song of neo-Stalinists without any practical influence.

2--Strengthening of the centrist reformist line: General Jaruzelski cited an appropriate statement by Kosciuszko: "This is a time in which a great deal

must be sacrificed to save everything." Indeed that sums up his action. "Martial law," he added, "is not a goal in itself.... It does not mean the reforms are being frozen. We are confirming that in our action. It is only in the essential calm conditions that the planned reforms can be implemented and laws introduced which are the foundation of the development and consolidation of socialist democracy. Despite all the difficulties we are determined to continue along this path. The socialist renewal line cannot be abandoned, nor can there be any regression."

He also specified that the social crisis of conscience cannot be overcome "with the help of the forces of order" and that "practical political solutions" are needed. That objective can only be attained by national reconciliation.

In this respect the country's leader stressed the fact that "the party confirms the offer of national accord with all its strength" and that he "intends to propose the establishment of partnership relations with all the social forces" because "martial law will pass but Poland will remain. Its problems will remain and they can only be solved by all forces, each showing respect and tolerance toward the others."

This appeal, the general indicated, is addressed mainly to the Church: This assurance comes at a particularly appropriate time since the Church started its own plenum, in other words its Episcopate conference, yesterday and is continuing it today. "It is in the higher interests of the nation and the state to gradually and patiently reduce the differences and to extend the field of mutual understanding" between the government and the Church, the country's leader stated.

3--Assertion of General Jaruzelski's authority: The way in which this plenum has gone will enable the Polish leader to go to Moscow on Monday with increased, and this time undisputed, authority. He certainly needed that. Thus he will be able more clearly to defend his "centrist" policy of combatting all extremists and implementing real reforms, but in the framework of the socialist system.

Thus the way has been paved for more practical and dynamic action by the general and his friends. Indeed, the country is still waiting with the utmost impatience for practical measures and the implementation of a political program. Time is running short. In this respect the Seventh Plenum has not yet made any new contribution, and that can be regarded as tragic.

The Sejm session which opens today and will be continued tomorrow will bring more tangible measures showing the Government's desire for reforms. But essentially it will be necessary to await General Jaruzelski's return from Moscow and the eighth Central Committee plenum to see Poland finally enter a new stage in its development more resolutely.

CSO: 3100/614

ROMANIA

APPOINTMENT OF UNIATE CLERIC TO CURIA AROUSES CONCERN OF ORTHODOX

Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in French 22 Mar 82 p 10

[Article by Nicolette Franck: "An Important Appointment--A Romanian Uniate in the Roman Curia"]

[Excerpts] The Bysantine rite of the Romanian Catholic Church, also called the Greco-Roman rite or the Uniate rite, is prohibited in the Socialist Republic of Romania, just as it had been in the People's Republic of Romania since 1948. Thus, it is all the more significant that the Pope has appointed a Romanian Uniate, Monsignor Traian Crisan, to be secretary of the congregation on the saints. This is the first time that a Romanian has attained such a high rank in the Roman Curia. At the time of the appointment and the elevation of Msgr. Crisan to the rank of archbishop, Pope John Paul II stressed his great concern for the Romanians and for the martyr church of the Uniates in Romania.

Romania, a Latin country, is, nevertheless, Orthodox, and this is its only link with the Slavs who surround it. The Uniate Church was once a state church. Born at the end of the 17th century by the conversion of the Romanian dioceses in Transylvania, a province which belonged, at that time, to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Uniate Church played an essential role in the rebirth of the Romanian national sentiment beginning in the 18th century. It was the mainspring of the establishment of Romania in the 19th century and of the "Greater Romania" movement in the 20th century. Thanks to the Uniate Church, the first schools in the Romanian language were created and the priests learned, at Rome, the Latin origins of their nation.

However, the Uniate Church was welcomed with gnashing of teeth by the Romanian Orthodox Church, in the eyes of which the conversion of the Orthodox in Transsylvania had been obtained by pressure exerted by Austria. With the help of time and on the order of the very liberal Romanian Constitution of 1923, the Uniate Church became a state church, occupying second place, right after the Orthodox Church. Not only did the Uniates not give up their Catholic faith but many Romanians from regions other than Transylvania converted to Catholicism. At the end of World War II, the Uniate Church had 1,750,000 members.

When the Communists gained power, they hastened to denounce, on 19 July 1948, the concordat ratified by Romania on 10 June 1929. While Stalin was suppressing the Uniate Church in the Ukraine, the government in Romania was limiting it considerably. It was able to suppress it without difficulty. It happened in 1948 and the Patriarch Justin of the Romanian Orthodox Church, to whom the Uniates were given, body and soul, was pleased with the act "which made any interference of the Papacy in the affairs of the Romanian People's Republic absolutely impossible". Since then, the Uniate Church, with its many martyrs, clergy and lay people, which has remained living in the hearts of most of its faithful, has always been and still is the main obstacle to the credibility of the so-called "independent" Romanian foreign policy. Jean Paul II has just reminded the Romanian authorities of this fact, by naming a Romanian Uniate to such an important position in the Roman Curia.

He told the representatives of the Uniate Church in exile who came to Rome for the installation of Msgr. Crisan (including Msgr. Vasile Cristea, from Rome; Msgr. Cozma, from Paris; Msgr. Cherman, from Brussels, etc.) that "the Holy See has followed and still follows, with special concern, the situation of the Eastern Rite community, in its joys and in its many and sad trials... this apostolic see does not cease to hope and to work so that it can live, with recognition and in peace, according to its joys and in its many and sad trials... this apostolic see does not cease to hope and to work so that it can live, with recognition and in peace, according to its right based on the principle of religious freedom, guaranteed by modern constitutions and confirmed in international documents.... I have confidence in its resonance and in the acceptance of this principle by all men of good will, especially in the different Christian communities in Romania."

We asked Msgr Crisan, a native of the diocese of Clug-Gherla, who has been living in Rome since 1939, to tell us what, in his opinion, was the significance of the appointment of a Romanian to the high position of secretary of a congregation. He told us:"

"Continuing on the path of Paul VI, John Paul II wants to 'internationalize' the Roman Curia, the offices which help to govern the universal Church. When the position as secretary of the sacred congregation on the saints became vacant, the Pope thought, in my opinion, that the time had come to make a gesture marking his esteem and his concern for a church violently suppressed, in 1948, by the government, with the more than obvious collaboration of the authorities of the Romanian Orthodox Church. The Romanian government and its Orthodox Church have been insisting that the Pope ratify the 'spontaneous' passage, as they call it, of the Greek Catholics to Orthodoxy. No Pope can do this because it is a question of violence inflicted upon Eastern Rite Catholics; a number of their bishops, priests and faithful died in jails or as a result of their imprisonment. All the survivors of the persecutions have been forced to declare themselves Orthodox. But there are many who still consider themselves Uniate and live their faith in the catacombs. In my appointment, Pope John Paul II has given a concrete sign of his concern for the Church which is surviving despite everything, which has never had one of her sons in such a high position, and a sign of friendship for the Romanian people and the

Romanian nation. I believe that this is how the dynamism of the gesture of the Pope should be understood."

The reaction in Romania? "This sign of friendship for the Romanian people", Msgr Crisan responds, "was considered by the Romanian Patriarch in Bucharest as a 'provocation', an 'interference in the internal affairs of the Romanian nation,' etc. and that is why he asked the assistance of President Ceausescu, just as in the 'problem' of Jesus the religious authorities had asked the intervention of Pontius Pilate because, they said, Christ was opposing Caesar!"

"This is what happened," Msgr. Crisan concluded, "when a 'Vlach' was promoted in the Eternal City."

After the appointment of Msgr. Crisan, a "Uniate" bishop, to a high position in the Roman Curia, the following moves were made: the synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church, on the one hand, asked Patriarch Justin to lodge a protest to the Pope against "the interference of the Holy See," which was considered to be contrary to the ecumenical spirit, and, on the other hand, the synod addressed a telegram to President Ceausescu, condemning the action of the Pope "aiming at dividing the Romanian Orthodox Church." On his part, the patriarch violently criticized the desire expressed by the Pope to see the "Uniate" Church be permitted in Romania once again.

For Patriarch Justin, this Church no longer exists and the appointment of Msgr. Crisan has only provoked new religious tensions in Transylvania (the province where most of the Uniates come from), but has also called into question "the efforts undertaken by the Romanian Orthodox Church for a Catholic-Orthodox dialogue."

However, this is not the opinion of all the Romanian Orthodox clergy, as a letter addressed to the Patriarch by five priests, members of the committee (created several years ago for the protection of the rights of believers in Romania) shows. These priests demand the recognition of the Uniate Church in Romania as a "sister Church". Charging their hierarchy with a certain "servility", they also ask for the restoration of religious education, the authorization of pilgrimages, the access of the Church to the mass media, the re-establishment of a Christian youth organization as well as a lay organization.

The response to this letter was not slow in coming; all the signers were arrested immediately and charged with being "anarchists" and "unfaithful to the Orthodox Church." That is ecumenism (and freedom of religion), Romanian-style.

END

CSO: 3100/624